FBIS DAILY REPORT

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Soviet Union

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SOVIET UN DELEGATION'S DISARMAMENT PROPOSALS CITED

LD022250Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0725 GMT 2 May 78 LD

[Text] New York--The USSR delegation's statement in connection with the completion of work of the preparatory committee for convening a special UN General Assembly session on disarmament has been circulated at the United Nations. The statement notes that during the drafting of the document the Soviet delegation repeatedly stressed the need to formulate universal, basic provisions which will be used in the future as points of departure in implementing specific measures to curb the arms race and bring about disarmament. Such a sober-minded, concrete approach would be conducive to the interests of all states. After all, disarmament depends on the good will and efforts of all states, and not only all the nuclear countries but all countries--without exception--which are important militarily should take part in it. Proposals that do not take this into account will only hamper progress in liquidating the material base of war.

The task of limiting the arms race requires constant incentive--initiatives, aimed at clearing the approach to disarmament. At the same time, the statement says, it is impermissible to ignore the existing international instruments--treaties, conventions and agreements on various aspects of limiting the arms race. An all-round strengthening of the existing international agreements will help progress in the disarmament field. Complex tasks have to be resolved in order to insure the success of the special UN General Assembly session, the statement by the Soviet delegation ways in conclusion. This is primarily the achievement of agreement on talks about measures of nuclear disarmament. Among such measures are simultaneous cessation by all states of production of nuclear weapons and a pledge by the nuclear powers to begin gradual reduction of reserves of them, up to their final complete elimination. An end should be put to the development and production of nuclear weapons, including the so-called neutron bomb. The session cannot leave aside such an important problem as avoiding the danger of nuclear war, which would be a real contribution toward limiting the arms race and disarmament, strengthening trust among peoples, strengthening political detente and supplementing it with military detente. The Soviet delegation reaffirms that the maxium effort will be made by the Soviet Union to insure that the special session achieves the aims for which it is being convened and leads to positive and specific results which help to resolve the problems of disarmament.

DISARMAMENT COMMITTEE HEARS ETHIOPIAN ON NEUTRON BOMB

LD022030Y Moscow TASS in English 1818 GMT 2 May 78 LD

[Text] Geneva, May 2 TASS--The Disarmament Committee held a regular plenary session in the Geneva Palace of Nations.

The Ethiopian delegate T. Teref outlined his country's position on basic questions of disarmament, stressing that Ethiopia stands for ending the arms race, for general and complete disarmament under strict international control, for averting the threat of nuclear war. The Ethiopian delegate underlined that the manufacture of the neutron bomb is inadmissible for such a step would inevitably lead to the intensification of the arms race. He came out also for creating nuclear free zones, particularly, in Africa, and for proclaiming the Indian Ocean a zone of peace. The Indian delegate Samarendra Kundu voiced the hope that the special session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament will become a true forum of peace and disarmament and will work out a concrete action program in the sphere of disarmament, as well as a mechanism for negotiating these matters. Noting that priority in the field of disarmament must be given to nuclear disarmament, Samarendra Kundu urged the nuclear powers to elaborate concrete measures in this field. The delegates of Britain, Japan and Sweden spoke on questions pertaining to the work of the Disarmament Committee.

WALDHEIM WELCOMES BREZHNEV PROPOSALS ON DISARMAMENT

LD030705Y Moscow TASS in English 0657 GMT 3 May 78 LD

[Text] New York, May 3, TASS--U.N. Secretary General Kurt Waldheim highly evaluated the topical and constructive proposals directed at curbing the arms race and at disarmament, which are contained in the speech by general secretary of the CPSU CC, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev at the 18th Congress of the Young Communist League.

Leonid Brezhnev's speech contains a number of concrete proposals, which will undoubtedly be attentively studied by the governments of the U.N. member countries, Kurt Waldheim said in an interview with TASS correspondent Vladimir Matyash. Leonid Brezhnev's speech, he noted, is very timely because at present the whole international community is focussing its attention on questions connected with the special session on disarmament of the U.N. General Assembly scheduled to open this month.

I note with satisfaction, the U.N. secretary general stressed, the support which Leonid Brezhnev expressed for this special session.

I am confident, Kurt Waldheim said in conclusion, that with the cooperation of the U.N. member states as well as with the active participation of world public, the U.N. special session on disarmament will be able to make progress in resolving this most important problem, on which the future of the whole mankind depends.

WALDHEIM SENDS LETTER TO SECURITY COUNCIL ON LEBANON

LD022222Y Moscow TASS in English 2102 GMT 2 May 78 LD

[Text] New York, May 2, TASS--The need for further measures to eliminate Israel's aggression against Lebanon was stressed by U.N. Secretary General Kurt Waldheim. In a letter to the chairman of the Security Council he called again for the full implementation of the Security Council Resolution 425 of March 19 last, which demanded a ceasefire and the immediate withdrawal of Israeli troops from all Lebanese territory.

The U.N. secretary general recommended that the Security Council increase the strength of U.N. peace-keeping forces in Lebanon from 4,000 to 6,000.

The Security Council today held consultations to study Kurt Waldheim's recommendations.

OPENING SESSION OF UNIDO STANDING COMMISSION HELD

LD021910Y Moscow TASS in English 1825 GMT 2 May 78 LD

[Text] Vienna, May 2 TASS--The Standing Committee of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) opened its tenth session in the Hofburg Palace in Vienna. Its participants will examine a report of the UNIDO managing director on the organization's activities in 1977, and will approve a long-range plan for developing the UNIDO in 1980-83.

The plan is aimed at translating into life the decision of the second UNIDO general conference according to which the share of the developing countries in the world's industrial output must reach 25 per cent in the year 2000, compared to 7 per cent today.

Delegations from more than 40 countries are attending.

PRAGUE CONGRESS ISSUES TRADE UNION RIGHTS DECLARATION

LD0507555Y Moscow TRUD in Russian 28 Apr 78 p 2 LD

["Summary" of "Universal Declaration of Trade Union Rights" adopted at Ninth World Trade Union Congress in Prague]

[Text] "The Universal Declaration of Trade Union Rights" adopted by the Ninth World Trade Union Congress consists of a preamble of the principles on which the declaration is based and four sections which proclaim the rights of the working people and of their trade unions in society, in the economy, at enterprises and in the sphere of international relations.

The preamble of the universal declaration notes that the main aim of this document is to strengthen trade union organizations so that they can carry out their activity freely and creatively in the interests of eliminating social injustice and man's exploitation of man in all its forms in the world.

The principles on which the universal declaration is based include, in particular:

--The right of everyone to engage in productive and socially useful labor, and the right to a guarantee of employment;

--Guarantees against hunger and malnutrition;

--The right to education, vocational training and the enjoyment of cultural achievements;

--The right to health protection;

--The right to a guaranteed income and social safeguards;

--The immediate and definitive ending of man's exploitation of man in all its manifestations and of all forms of colonialism, neocolonialism, fascism and racism;

--The political and economic independence of every state;

--The democratization of the state and of its functioning with the participation of the working people and their organizations;

--The right of national, religious and international trade union organizations to adopt their own programs and to carry out appropriate actions independently and without any outside interference.

All working people must enjoy the rights envisaged in the declaration without any discrimination on the basis of age, sex, race, color, nationality, caste, family status or social conditions, language, political or religious convictions, trade union membership, profession, or skill.

The first section of the draft universal declaration proclaims the rights of the working people and their trade unions in society.

Working people, the declaration points out, have the right to set up trade unions, join existing trade union organizations, and participate in trade union activity of any kind without anyone's permission or control, either from the authorities or the employers; and to elect their leaders and be elected, in accordance with the rules, to various trade union posts.

The working people have the right to appeal to their trade union organizations and to receive help from their trade union in all questions concerning the protection of their interests and their personal or collective rights.

The rights of trade unions are also proclaimed in this same section of the universal declaration. Among these are the right to carry out their activity, representing the interests of the working people and being guided only by the rules voluntarily adopted by them, without any interference and control on the part of the authorities or employers; the right to act as a legal entity; to freely determine the procedure for the election of their leaders and executive organs, and also to control their own internal affairs and to adopt action programs; to dispose of trade union funds without any control on the part of authorities or employers.

Trade union organizations have the right, for the purpose of defending the interests and rights of the working people, to influence the adoption of decisions on questions of an economic, social, political and cultural nature, and also to express their opinion and to act in cases where a threat to these interests and rights arises.

They have the right to conduct negotiations on questions of wages and other living and labor conditions, and also to conclude with any employer, including those in the social service sphere, collective contracts at professional, interprofessional and national levels; to represent the personal and collective interests of the working people in all official bodies [instantsiya] engaged in questions of interest to them, and also to bring actions to defend the interests and rights of the working people.

Trade union organizations must express their opinion when laws are being drafted and when regulations on the application of these laws concerning all questions which directly or indirectly affect the interests of the working people are being drafted. They can also enjoy the right of legislative initiative.

In their constitutions and laws and in practice, the declaration points out, states must guarantee the unconditional observance of democratic freedoms and human rights, while insuring for everyone the acknowledgment and free administration of the basic personal and collective rights which include the right to personal freedom and security, freedom of speech, freedom of assembly, right to information and trade union rights.

Having adopted the appropriate legislation and having insured its strict implementation, states must keep watch to insure that employers and public authorities in no way subject the working people to discrimination in the sphere of employment and labor relations because of their membership in trade union organizations, participation in trade union activity, or personal opinions or convictions.

The rights of the working people and trade unions in the sphere of the economy are proclaimed in the second section of the universal declaration.

Each working person, the declaration states, has the right to productive, socially useful and well-paid work. Working people and their trade union organizations have the right to participate in drawing up and implementing plans for economic and social development of a democratic nature and control over their fulfillment.

Trade union organizations have the right to be consulted when policies of industrial development, or reorganizing the agrarian structure, of providing territories with amenities and of protecting the environment are being determined which will give them the opportunity to take advantage of the right to protect the interests of the working people.

In order to defend and guarantee these rights, states will have to insure full employment for all the working people and the constant increasing of the purchasing power, wages, old-age and social pensions, and also define forms of trade union organizations' participation in economic and social planning without detriment to the freedom of action of trade unions in society, in the economy and at enterprises.

The third section of the universal declaration is devoted to the rights of working people and of their trade union organizations at enterprises.

Working people, this section states in particular, have the right to elect at enterprises in the public or private sector and also at any place of work trade union representatives and representatives of the collective and also leaders of grass-roots trade union organizations who are called upon to defend their interests. They have the right to be elected to all these posts.

Trade union organizations have the right to convene trade union meetings and to carry out trade union activity at enterprises and at any other places of work without control on the part of the authorities or employers.

In the context of multinational corporations, elected trade union representatives and trade union workers have the right of free access to enterprises belonging to a given corporation. Trade union organizations have the right to obtain, to demand and to gather objective information which is capable of being verified, concerning the work of the enterprise, its profits, production plans, capital investment programs, and expansion and modernization programs so they can fulfill their functions for defending the interests of the enterprise's working people; and they have the right to carry out democratic control on the spot with respect to the choice of the enterprise's economic, financial and technical orientation.

Working people's organizations have the right to demand the immediate cessation of work in the event of the lives or health of the working people being endangered.

Any measures in the matter of personnel organization which lead to or are aimed at creating an internal police force or shock groups, or at the compilation of blacklists, and also the surveillance of working people and denunciations are prohibited.

The rights of trade unions in the sphere of international relations are proclaimed in the final--the fourth--section of the universal declaration.

Trade union organizations have the right to join regional and international trade union organizations of their choice; to participate in international trade union activity, to cooperate with and conduct joint actions and solidarity campaigns with trade union organizations of other countries and with regional and international trade union centers; to hold conferences, meetings and seminars on an international scale for the training of trade union cadres; to exchange delegations and to maintain relations with international and regional trade union organizations and with trade unions of other countries without hindrance.

They have the right to maintain permanent relations with trade union organizations of all countries; to conclude agreements with them concerning cooperation and the exchange of delegations with interested organizations; to publish and disseminate their publications in various countries; to hold international sessions, conferences and seminars in various countries for the training of cadres, and also to organize international solidarity actions.

International trade union organizations have the right to receive subscriptions from regional and national trade union organizations, to sign petitions of solidarity and support, and also to adopt and issue expressions of solidarity and mutual assistance.

For the purpose of insuring the rights proclaimed in this section, states must recognize in their legislation the right of trade union organizations to international trade union membership and guarantee the practical application of this right.

By applying their legislation completely, states must oppose the pressure of the international corporations.

States create favorable conditions for trade union organizations so that they can adopt decisions and participate in all actions aimed at insuring the efficacy of economic sanctions recommended by the United Nations with regard to those countries and companies which support or practise apartheid, racial discrimination and scandalous violations of human rights.

As members of the international community and in order to promote the establishment of a new international economic order under conditions of economic and social progress with the complete observance of human rights and trade union freedoms, states will have to ratify in the immediate future and adopt for execution international acts aimed at defending economic, cultural, social, civil, political and trade union rights.

For the purpose of exerting their influence in a specific and authoritative form, in the matter of the development, preservation and protection of trade union freedoms and human rights, the universal declaration states in conclusion, the ILO must adopt new international conventions and recommendations which will accord with the provisions of the universal declaration of trade union rights.

ADDITION, VARIATIONS TO PONOMAREV HELSINKI SPEECH

The following addition and variations to the item entitled "More on Ponomarev Address" published in the 26 April Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, pages A 3-8, are taken from the Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 April, page 5:

Page A 3, paragraph six, line five reads . . . people with the absurd idea of the . . . substituting "absurd" for "distasteful"

Page A 4, last paragraph, line three reads . . . unimaginable Soviet military programs and improbable Soviet military . . . providing adddition

Page A 5, penultimate paragraph, penultimate line reads . . . total disarmament are enshrined in the constitution . . . clarifying queried word

CARTER REMARKS ON ISRAEL'S SECURITY, PALESTINIANS REPORTED

Commitment to Israel

LD022215Y Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 2 May 78 LD

[Text] [illegible] President Carter has again declared that the United States is fully loyal to its commitments regarding Israel's security. He made this statement during his meeting with Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin, who is visiting the United States. Despite certain differences between the two countries every now and then, President Carter added, the United States will always stand on Israel's side. The friendship and commitments of the United States toward Israel remain firm, Carter said.

In reply, Begin thanked the United States for its support and pointed out that the United States and Israel are allies.

Opposition to Palestinian State

LD022133Y Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Arabic to the Arab World 1630 GMT 2 May 78 LD

[Text] In his statement to the London SUNDAY TIMES on the question of a settlement in the Middle East, U.S. President Carter said that he still opposes the establishment of an independent Palestinian state. He added that he has never called for the establishment of an independent state for the Palestinians and that he will not change his stand today.

The U.S. President clearly supported the plan of Israeli Prime Minister Begin, which is based on granting the Palestinians self-rule in the occupied West Bank without total withdrawal of the Israeli forces from occupied Arab territories.

This statement affirms once more, particularly since it was made on the eve of the visit of the Israeli prime minister to Washington, that the United States continues to support Israel all along the line in its expansionist policy and that in order to please Israel it refuses to recognize the right of the Palestinian Arab people to self-determination.

BAHRAINI PAPER ON INDEPENDENT PALESTINIAN STATE

LD0220028Y Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 2 May 78 LD

[Text] Bahrain--AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ writes that Carter's recent statements on the Middle East once more indicate that the United States is opposed to the establishment of the independent Palestinian state and to the complete withdrawal of the Israeli forces from all occupied Arab territories.

In fact, the newspaper writes, the U.S. President is adopting a pro-Israeli attitude. This supports the position of those who do not view the United States as an objective mediator in solving the Middle East issue.

ARMS SUPPLIES SHOW U.S. ENCOURAGES ISRAELI ACTS

LD021033Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 26 Apr 78 p 4 LD

[Ye. Yurkov article: "In Words and in Deeds"]

[Text] The U.S. Defense Department has informed the Congress of its plans to deliver a new consignment of modern arms to Israel. This time Tel Aviv is to receive improved Hawk antiaircraft missiles and the latest radar devices.

The present weapons sales plan is far from an isolated phenomenon. Quite recently it became known that the U.S. administration had decided to sell Israel Hughes helicopters and Flir nighttime image-intensifiers, which are intended for installation on tanks.

The contemplated total cost of the deal is relatively small--$9 million. However, the time chosen by the Pentagon to announce its decision attracts attention. It is not at all fortuitous that the decision was publicized precisely while the Israeli occupation of south Lebanon continues.

It is clear that it is a question of direct U.S. encouragement for the latest aggressive action of Tel Aviv. Reports about deliveries of new consignments of weapons have followed the recent visits to Washington by Defense Minister Weizman and Premier Begin. U.S. political commentators assess these deals as evidence of the fact that Washington has again yielded to the demands of Tel Aviv emissaries who are insisting on a further buildup of deliveries to Israel of the latest types of weapons and military equipment.

This policy is also aimed at supporting the most reactionary states in their struggle against forces which advocate the independent and progressive development of the peoples of the Near East. The planned sale of major consignments of U.S.-manufactured combat aircraft not just to Israel but also to Saudi Arabia and Egypt serves this same objective. According to a statement by U.S. President J. Carter, "this well-balanced deal will insure that Israel's Air Force is superior and at the same time it will demonstrate friendship with moderate Arab states."

As for the Arab states and the "demonstration of friendship" with them, the aircraft being offered to Egypt, for example, are considerably inferior in their characteristics than those which the United States is supplying to Israel. Incidentally, the means of warfare Israel is receiving consists largely of weapons and military equipment the United States is exporting abroad for the first time. It is noteworthy in this connection that the U.S. administration, in attempting to appease the pro-Israel lobby in the United States, is citing the argument that U.S. F-5E aircraft earmarked for Egypt cannot, they say, be used against Israeli aircraft because of their low tactical and technical specifications. They are intended, rather, for use against Egypt's neighbors in Africa, that is, against the national-patriotic forces of the African Continent.

Thus, the U.S. intention to support the Israeli aggressors as before and to transform the conservative regimes of the Arab world into policemen who will watch to insure that the situation in the Near East suits the United States becomes increasingly clear.

The new U.S. plans for deliveries of weapons in a region where there is a most acute conflict are being hatched to the accompaniment of statements by the U.S. administration about its desire to achieve peace in the Near East. At the same time a program for "broadening" deliveries of weapons abroad, especially to regions "where a danger of a military clash exists" is being widely publicized in the United States. How "successfully" these good intentions are actually being carried out is indicated by the recent Pentagon decisions taken to the accompaniment of the roar of the latest U.S. manufactured aircraft which dropped bombs on Lebanese cities and villages.

U.S. GRADUATES PROTEST ARMS DELIVERIES TO MIDDLE EAST

LD020950Y Moscow TASS in English 0905 GMT 2 May 78 LD

[Text] New York, May 2, TASS--The United States public is expressing a growing concern with the increasing deliveries of U.S. weapons into the explosive Middle East area.

A statement of the association of graduates of American universities who are people of Arab descent was circulated in Chattanooga, Tennessee, and says that peace in the Middle East cannot be achieved through the escalation of the arms race and stockpiling of armaments in the area. Arming countries of the Middle East, the United States increases the risk of the outbreak of a new war, the document says. The statement stresses that new deliveries of U.S. weapons will only increase Israel's aggressiveness.

MONDALE, MARCOS TO DISCUSS MILITARY, ECONOMIC AFFAIRS

LD021908Y Moscow TASS in English 1823 GMT 2 May 78 LD

[Text] Singapore, May 2 TASS--U.S. Vice President Walter Mondale arrived today in Manila--the first stage of his trip to Asian and Pacific countries. President Marcos and Mondale, the press says, will hold talks on military and economic cooperation. The Philippine president stated in Manila airport that the sides will discuss all the crucial aspects of the relations between the two countries.

Earlier-held USA-Philippines talks got into a blind alley over the matter of American bases and economic relations.

TRADE AN IMPORTANT ASPECT OF U.S.-JAPANESE TALKS

LD030942Y Moscow TASS in English 0929 GMT 3 May 78 LD

[Text] Washington, May 3, TASS--Prime Minister of Japan Takeo Fukuda is on an official visit to the United States. Trade is one of the most important topics of Japanese-American negotiations. The United States wants its partners to take measures to reduce their exports and to increase imports of American commodities so as to enable the United States to bring down its huge deficit in trade with Japan. After the meeting with Takeo Fukuda, the U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance stated that Japan promised to help make trade more balanced. The press points out that this promise was made by Tokyo under a strong pressure of the United States. Japan, on its part, insists that Washington should take measures to maintain the value rate of the dollar whose weakness undermines Japan's export positions.

GROUPS, INDIVIDUALS IN U.S. CALL FOR NEW SALT ACCORD

LD0222100Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1352 GMT 2 May 78 LD

[Text] Washington--TASS correspondent Yuriy Levchenko reports: Understanding is growing in the United States that the struggle against the arms race and for disarmament is a most important task of the present day, of primary significance for all mankind. More and more American public organizations and politicians are calling on the U.S. Government to facilitate the achievement of a new Soviet-American agreement on strategic arms limitation and are exposing the maneuvers of the military-industrial complex, which opposes disarmament in every way.

The national council of the federation of American scientists, with over 7,000 members from U.S. scientific circles, resolutely opposes the linking of SALT with other matters having nothing to do with the subject, as preached by militarist circles in the United States.

A statement published in a special edition of the federation's magazine, PUBLIC INTEREST REPORT, stresses that SALT "is an urgent necessity for both powers." The federation calls on President J. Carter not to make the SALT dependent on other aspects of the international situation, inasmuch as strategic arms limitation is in the vital interests of mankind.

"Time to Stop"--this is the headline under which representative J. Conyers has published his appeal for effective measures to halt the arms race in the "Congressional Record," the official bulletin of the U.S. Congress. "There is no greater fallacy than to assume that the security of the United States depends on the untrammelled development of more and more categories and systems of weapons," he stresses. "Each new round of the arms race undermines stability and increases the risk of a general nuclear holocaust."

The congressman expressed the hope that the United Nations General Assembly special session on disarmament which is to start at the end of May will attract the attention of the American and world public even more to the problems of disarmament.

It would be a real tragedy if the champions of the arms race succeeded in hampering the achievement of a new Soviet-American SALT agreement by means of "exaggeration, rhetoric and a one-sided interpretation of facts," another congressman, J. Seiberling, said.

CPUSA JOURNAL DENOUNCES U.S. HUMAN RIGHTS CAMPAIGN

LD031230Y Moscow TASS in English 1125 GMT 3 May 78 LD

[Text] New York, May 3, TASS--In its editorial article the monthly journal of the Communist Party of the United States, POLITICAL AFFAIRS, points to the hypocritical character of the American Government's policy "in defence of human rights". Starting this campaign, the article runs, the White House was guided not at all by a sincere anxiety over violations of human rights. The American administration does not feel concern for the lot of the "Wilmington ten", of leaders of the trade union, American-Indian and Negro movement, put behind prison bars for long terms. The government is also unruffled by sufferings of thousands of courageous fighters, who are languishing in prisons of South Korea and Chile, with the dictatorial regimes of which the government and monopolies of the United States continue to maintain close economic and political links. The United States is giving broad support to the repressive regime of the Republic of South Africa which flouts the basic rights of the black majority.

The current campaign "in defence of human rights" is, above all, a tool of ideological subversion against the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, the monthly journal points out.

Advocates of imperialism have to more frequently take defensive positions in the ideological struggle against socialism. In the Soviet Union there are no chronic evils inherent in capitalism, such as unemployment inflation, energy crisis, soaring cost of living. In these conditions the United States tries to distract the attention of the American public from these social evils through preaching moral sermons on the need of defending human rights...in other countries, writes the monthly journal of the Communist Party.

But the racial discrimination in the United States, the suppression of political rights and liberties, the deep-rooted system of social injustice give Washington no moral right to denounce other states. Speaking in word "in defence of human right" and simultaneously working over the development of the neutron weapon, aimed at mass extermination of people, the United States is not only an inhuman and hypocritical, but also a dangerous policy, the monthly journal stresses.

RADIO SERIES NOTES FAILURE OF PRC FOREIGN POLICY

CW021149Y Moscow in Mandarin to China 1030 GMT 30 Apr 78 CW

[Twelfth in a series of talks by Professor Ukraintsev under the general title "The Failure of Chungnanhai's Foreign Policy Line": "Anti-Sovietism Is the Primary Basis for Peking's Capitulation to the United States"--read by announcer]

[Text] During the late 1950's and early 1960's, China's leaders began to follow an anti-Soviet road. At the same time, they sought closer relations with the United States. At first, the Soviet Union and the United States were considered equals, and in Peking's propaganda, both the Soviet Union and the United States were enemies of China. Then, during the so-called First Great Cultural Revolution, the Soviet Union was declared the major enemy.

Mao Tse-tung personally initiated the ping-pong diplomacy activities which ended with U.S. President Nixon's visit to China in February 1972. Peking claimed that visit as its own great victory. Washington, however, viewed China's policy shift as an attempt to seek assistance from the United States and a step onto the capitulationist road. This is exactly why Nixon felt that there was no need to make any important concessions.

To be sure, in the February 1972 Shanghai communique, the United States recognized that the Chinese on both sides of the Taiwan Strait believe that there is only one China and that Taiwan is part of China. Yet, U.S. forces have remained on Taiwan; the treaty of alliance between the United States and Taiwan is still in force; and a U.S. ambassador continues to serve in Taipei.

Meanwhile, Americans began to visit China in a continuous flow, marveling at and lavishing praise on everything. Political activists, American Sinologists and journalists always show an especially profound interest in Sino-Soviet relations and express great satisfaction every time. They are convinced that anti-Sovietism has become an unshakable policy of China's leading stratum as anticommunism is to American theoreticians.

Encouraged by the attention exhibited by U.S. political groups, the Chinese leaders began to stubbornly urge the United States to end negotiations with the Soviet Union, take a stronger anti-Soviet position and abandon the policy of peaceful coexistence.

Peking's capitulationist policy toward Washington logically led to the call issued by the 11th CCP National Congress to form a united front with the United States against the Soviet Union. The ruling clique in the United States is vigorously trying to use Peking's stand to achieve its own ends, especially to justify the stationing of U.S. forces in South Korea, Japan and Southeast Asia and to oppose the revolutionary liberation movements in a number of countries.

At the same time, however, Washington does not intend to mold its policy to conform to the Chinese leaders' wishes.

The United States has alluded to this point more than once. Peking has scolded the United States, demanding its withdrawal from Taiwan, but in response the United States has asked Peking's leaders to guarantee that they will not threaten Taiwan's security. The United States provides the Taipei regime with military aid, and the volume of U.S. trade with Taipei is four times larger than that with the PRC.

The U.S. magazine NEWSWEEK wrote: The United States not only recognizes the nationalist regime as the legitimate government of China, but also undertakes its treaty obligation to defend Taiwan. NEWSWEEK continued: A public opinion poll shows that the majority of Americans take a positive attitude toward the issue of establishing diplomatic relations with Peking. At the same time, the American people also hope to maintain their ties with Taiwan.

The Chinese leaders' capitulation to Washington has put China in a difficult position in international affairs and brought tremendous benefits to the United States. At the same time, the Peking leaders' hopes to undermine the Soviet-U.S. dialog have failed to materialize. For instance, there are now prospects for a SALT-II agreement. The preparations for treaties banning all nuclear weapons tests and radiological weapons will soon end. Positive contacts, including the highest-level ones, are continuing. In Moscow recently, Comrade Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and foreign minister of the Soviet Union, held important talks with U.S. Secretary of State Vance.

In an interview with a correspondent of the Yugoslav journal SUNDAY NEWS in early March, U.S. President Carter said that in his opinion there was no crisis of trust in U.S.-Soviet relations.

I think you would also very much like to know how U.S. scientists assess the prospects of Sino-U.S. relations from the standpoint of Peking's hostility toward the Soviet Union. In an article entitled "Mao Tse-tung's Role in the Soviet-Chinese Conflict," Professor (Cogley) said: The current Peking-Washington-Moscow relations are very unstable as far as China is concerned. China maintains normal relations only with Washington while Washington maintains normal relations with Moscow and Peking. This allows the United States to exploit this trend for its own interests. This balance of power cannot be changed without the normalization of state relations between China and the Soviet Union.

In his book "U.S.-Chinese Relations," Professor (Lidinger), a noted American Sinologist, wrote: Peking's present policy toward the Soviet Union is not clear. Because Peking is using large amounts of funds from its scanty economic resources for military purposes, China's stand in negotiating with the big Western powers and Japan is weak. As a result of its present policy, China cannot benefit a great deal from its cooperation with the Soviet Union.

COMMENTATOR SCORES PRC MOTIVES IN SENKAKU INCIDENT

CW011425Y Moscow in Japanese to Japan 0830 GMT 28 Apr 78 OW

[(Arlov) commentary]

[Excerpts] Circles in and outside Japan believe that the so-called provocations by Chinese fishing boats near the Senkaku Islands are closely linked to the signing of the Japan-China peace and friendship treaty. This is very true.

Official sources in Peking have said that the Senkaku incident was an accident which had nothing to do with the treaty. But since the so-called Chinese fishermen were armed with machineguns and other automatic weapons, any attempt to describe the case as an "accident" is indeed difficult to swallow.

In fact, the Chinese boats appeared near the Senkaku Islands with previously prepared placards which read: "These waters are China's territorial waters." Furthermore, even after a Japanese patrol boat first spotted them on 12 April the Chinese boats, until very recently and despite repeated Japanese protests in Tokyo and Peking, continued deliberately violating Japanese waters.

Japanese officials and the general public have yet to receive a satisfactory explanation from Peking about what the Chinese were doing in the Senkakus. This naturally raises the suspicion that although the Chinese sid repeatedly described what happened near the Senkaku Islands as an "accident," this "accident" may eventually become a permanent situation.

Isn't it true that every time Peking considers it appropriate to intrude into this area, an "accident" takes place? This suspicion is only natural if we consider that when a Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman met with a Japanese diplomat in Peking recently, he practically refused to commit himself to saying that there would be no more incidents off the Senkakus. Furthermore, this Chinese spokesman made it clear that the Chinese stand on the Senkakus Islands remains unchanged. This can be taken only as an indication that China once again is laying claim on the Senkaku Islands.

What happened near the Senkaku Islands looks like a serious, premeditated political action taken by Peking. The JAPAN TIMES recently commented: "The Chinese action is clearly an act of hegemonism, a principle that has very much been a bone of contention in connection with the proposed Japan-China peace and friendship treaty."

Peking has been calling on Japan to sign the treaty on its own terms. In other words, it is pressing Japan to agree to a treaty which is in fact an alliance against the Soviet Union and some other nations. Hence, Foreign Minister Sonoda's statement came as no surprise. According to KYODO news service, Foreign Minister Sonoda said that the Senkaku incident would obstruct the resumption of negotiations on the peace and friendship treaty. It was also only natural for Prime Minister Fukuda to call off a meeting of leading Liberal Democratic Party [LDP] officials originally set to coordinate views on the proposed reopening of negotiations on the treaty. LDP Executive Council Chairman Nakasone said in Sapporo recently that signing the peace and friendship treaty prior to settling the Senkaku Islands issue would prevent the establishment of truly friendly and good neighborly relationship with China.

Thus Japan has become aware of the true nature of the other party in the peace and friendship treaty. The JAPAN TIMES said: The Senkaku incident proves that at all times Japan should be purdent in its relations with China and that such prudence should not be subject to criticism. It is only natural for the JAPAN TIMES to draw such a conclusion from the Senkaku incident.

The Senkaku incident has also another purpose. That purpose [illegible] to divert the Japanese people's attention from the true nature of the Japan-China treaty and the antihegemonism clause Peking is trying to force on Japan. While calling attention to the territorial issue, Peking will try to bring the issue to a quick settlement whenever it sees fit and thus make it appear as if it is making some concession to Japan.

The late Mao Tse-tung's well-known principle "the worse it is, the better" also applies to the Japan-China treaty issue. Conforming to this principle, Peking is trying to strain the situation to the utmost and, by taking advantage of the ensuing confusion, get the treaty signed to its own advantage. Japan, however, is not likely to be blind to Peking's obvious foreign policy tricks.

IRAQI CP OFFICIAL WRITES ON PRC'S 'DANGEROUS COURSE'

LD3010358Y Moscow TASS in English 0733 GMT 30 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, April 30, TASS--"The Maoist policy renders a direct service to the sworn enemies of the Arabs--imperialism and Zionism. The practical policy of the new Peking leadership converges with the policy of the most diehard imperialist reaction," Zaki Khayri, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Iraqi Communist Party, writes in SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA.

In an article headlined "Peking's dangerous course" he points out that "Maoism is basically hostile to Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism."

The Soviet Union, the author recalls, consistently and resolutely comes out against hegemonistic aspirations with regard to other peoples while Maoism considers it a natural "right" of China to establish its patronage over all backward and developing countries.

The Soviet Union is an effective support of all the emergent countries in the cause of achieving political and economic independence. The developing countries can rely on the Soviet Union's political, economic and military help in order to reject the hegemony of any state, developed or backward.

The Maoist strategy, which the new leadership also adheres to, seeks to encourage imperialist states' actions directed against the Soviet Union, Zaki Khayri writes. The anti-Soviet policy of Maoism, the militarization of the country and the preparation for war run counter to the supreme national interests of the Chinese people, since they deprive them of their true friends, and the tremendous expenditure of nuclear weapons make the living standard of the Chinese people one of the lowest in the world.

The Chinese people will be able to take their worthy place among the freedom-loving peoples of the world only along the lines of pursuing the policy of peaceful coexistence and socialist internationalism, along the lines of peaceful cultural and economic construction, the author points out. Aggression against its neighbours, the threat or use of force in the solution of border questions, the attempt to divert the Soviet Union's attention from the struggle against imperialism and war mongers--all serve the interests of the enemies of the peoples of the world, including the enemies of Arab peoples who suffer from the imperialist-Israeli aggression.

GROMYKO TO VISIT GDR 'IN SECOND DECADE OF MAY'

LD021955Y Moscow TASS in English 1657 GMT 2 May 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, May 2, TASS--Politbureau member of the CPSU CC, USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko, will pay a short official visit to Berlin in the second decade of May at the invitation of the Politbureau of the SUPG CC, the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the GDR, it has been announced here.

POLISH DEPUTY PREMIER KAIM ARRIVES IN MOSCOW

LD281611Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Apr 78 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[Text] TASS--A Polish Government delegation has arrived in Moscow. It is headed by F. Kaim, deputy chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers. The delegation was greeted at the airport by I.V. Arkhipov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and other officials.

Confers With Katushev

LD020957Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Apr 78 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "In a Friendly Atmosphere"]

[Text] On 27 April K.F. Katushev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received F. Kaim, deputy chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, who is in Moscow, and had a conversation with him on questions of economic cooperation. The conversation proceeded in a businesslike and friendly atmosphere.

Departs Moscow for Home

LD030727Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 April 78 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "Visit Completed"]

[Text] On 27 April a Polish Government delegation led by F. Kaim, deputy chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, left for Moscow for home.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by I.V. Arkhipov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, S.A. Skachkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, and other officials.

FRG WEEKLY VORWAERTS INTERVIEWS BREZHNEV ON EVE OF VISIT

LD021734Y Moscow TASS in English 1708 GMT 2 May 78 LD

["Leonid Brezhnev's answers to questions raised by VORWAERTS, weekly newspaper of Social Democratic Party of Germany"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, May 2, TASS--Follows the text of Leonid Brezhnev's interview to the weekly VORWAERTS.

Question: In connection with your visit to the FRG we should like to know your appraisal of the present state of relations between our two countries and prospects of their development for the future.

Answer: I believe that the relations between our countries are successfully developing in many directions. These relations, in our view, have good prospects for the future, if, certainly, they do not encounter deliberately-raised obstacles.

In connection with your question, I cannot but recall the treaty between the Soviet Union and the Federal Republic, signed in Moscow in August 1970. The past that was left behind was too tragic for both peoples, and therefore the daring turn, made then, cannot be underestimated.

The treaty has become a major international event. It laid one of the corner-stones into the edifice of the relaxation of tension. It gave an impetus to positive development that had been long awaited. It was followed by a number of other agreements, including multi-lateral agreements.

A long path has been traversed since then. The FRG has concluded important treaties with the Polish People's Republic, with the German Democratic Republic and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic. The relations between the USSR and the FRG have assumed a qualitatively new character. Cooperation has become a norm. A certain trust has established in each other's word, in the signature put to joint documents. Members of government, parliamentarians, political and public leaders meet, numerous delegations are deputed. Cultural and tourist exchange is being put on a regular basis. In brief, a great experience of diversified links has been accumulated.

It is clear that summit meetings have been playing the dominant role in establishing and strengthening fruitful ties between the USSR and the FRG. Each time summit meetings introduce something new, positive, make it possible to untie difficult knots, to take decisions which signify a further progress. No wonder therefore is the great interest displayed in your country, and in other countries as well, in our coming discussions in Bonn with President Walter Scheel and Chancellor Helmut Schmidt. I would be pleased to meet also Chairman Willy Brandt with which we started together paving the way for good relations between both countries.

The relations with the FRG are part of varied, actually world-wide links of the Soviet Union. But this is a very important part. Since much in European affairs, and also on a broader scale, depends on the positions of our two countries and their mutual understanding, the state of relations between the FRG and the USSR is a sensitive indicator of international detente, peaceful coexistence in Europe, and not only in Europe.

I should like to emphasize once again: The course for good-neighborly and mutually-beneficial relations with the Federal Republic is a principled durable course of our party and the state.

Can it be said that there are no problems, no difficulties in the relations between the USSR and the FRG? Certainly it can not. There are such problems, though of a different nature.

There is the objective side of the matter, above all the very fact that we live in the states with different social systems. From this stem a lot of complexities in different spheres of communication.

But it is necessary to learn to live in peace and to cooperate, since there is no sane alternative to peaceful coexistence of states.

There are, however, difficulties and obstacles of another kind. They are caused by the determined activity of the forces that have an aggressive attitude to socialism and are nostalgic for the times of the cold war. It is precisely these forces that stage systematically anti-Soviet campaigns under different far-fetched pretexts, provoke complications, try to interfere in our internal affairs, seek to speed up the arms race. The actions of these forces that are rather influential in the FRG hamper the stable development of relations between our two countries, reduce the possibilities of our cooperation in international affairs.

We are confident that any problems of interstate relations can be solved in our time if they are approached calmly and reasonably, with the wish to understand a partner, avoiding heightening of passions and aggravation of differences. Given good will from both sides, one can be optimistic about future.

Q: Some people in the FRG say that business relations with the USSR have already "reached the ceiling". What is your opinion about this?

A: I believe this is not so. Take the dynamics of figures characterising the increase of trade between the USSR and the FRG. It looks rather impressive. The trade turnover in 1977 rose 150 per cent compared with 1973 and rose 450 per cent on 1970. The FRG is our biggest trading partner among capitalist countries. We have many mutually advantageous agreements. A good example of this is a contract on the deliveries to the FRG of natural gas from the USSR in return for pipes. The significance of this contract lies not only in its scope but also in the fact that it is to operate for a long time, up to the year 2000. It symbolizes the mutual striving for steady and durable economic relations of the two countries.

West German firms participate in the construction in the USSR of the world's biggest electrometallurgical complex at Oskol and in the construction of the Sheremetyevo Airport. I visited recently the area of the Baykal-Amur main line, the veritable "construction project of the century". Trucks bought from the FRG function well there. Many FRG citizens like the Lada car of the Volga factory. Many other examples could be given.

But it would be insincere to say that we are fully satisifed with the state of economic relations with your country. Not everything and not always happens [as received] as one would like in relations between firms of the FRG and our organisations. We are aware of this and, on our part, try to take the necessary measures in time. We hope that the Federal Republic will make its contribution to overcoming the existing difficulties. We expect, for instance, that the restrictions on imports of Soviet goods will be removed at last and a more favourable tariff regime will be created.

I already had the opportunities to say that the economies of our two countries can supplement each other in some respects. The deepening international division of labour opens great possibilities to all countries. It offers a great scope for constant growth of our economic relations in mutual interest. Besides that we do not have to limit ourselves to existing forms of economic relations, we can make the quest for new forms and show enterprise based, certainly, on sober calculations and on the principle of mutual advantage. Soviet exports to the FRG make up 0.09 per cent of the Soviet Union's gross national product while West German exports to the USSR amount to 0.6 per cent of the FRG's gross national product. Therefore, one cannot agree that "the ceiling" has been reached in business relations of our two countries.

Q: What possibilities do you see for concrete steps for further detente in Europe?

A: Further detente in Europe largely depends on how matters will stand with solving ripe, burning questions of detente in the military sphere. It can even be said that we have reached the landmark where the process of political detente must be merged with the process of military detente. This is why the main thing now is to take practical measures for limitation of the arms race, for curbing this race.

As is known, the SovietUnion advanced a whole range of measures for the military detente. They include undertaking not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, nonexpansion of the existing military groupings, restriction of a number of troops taking part in exercises.

The political aspect of the matter, naturally, should not be forgotten if only for a minute. The climate in Europe that favours the military detente is formed on the basis of all-round development of mutual relations among states, of consolidation of trust among their leaders, respect for treaties concluded, consistent implementation of accords achieved at the Helsinki conference.

Many people in the West received favourably our proposals for convocation of European congresses on cooperation in environmental protection, transport, energetics. It would seem that transition to practical matters can be done but, unfortunately, Western partners are slow in this and show inconsistency.

And another thing. We wish that West Berlin should not remain a white spot on the map of European detente. So far we come up quite often against attempts to by-pass the four-party agreement. Actions take place that show actual unwillingness to take into consideration the fact that West Berlin is not part of the FRG. All this contradicts the spirit of detente, complicates the international situation. We cannot assess this in any other way.

So quite a lot of factors determine the destiny of detente. I would like to hope that only those of them that promote its deepening will be operating.

Q: There is concern, not only in the FRG, that the Soviet Union is building up its military potential quantitatively and qualitatively, systematically and consistently in a degree that surpasses the requirements of defence. Don't you, too, believe that detente requires arrangements in the military sphere--on the basis of equality?

A: Allow me to say, first of all, the main thing: The concern you mention has no grounds. Soviet military menace does not exist and cannot exist for Europe or for any other parts of the world.

Let us turn in the beginning to the purely factual aspect of the matter.

First, on Europe. In the press of Western countries and in the pronouncements of some Western political and military leaders an assertion is made quite often that the Soviet Union and other countries-Warsaw Treaty members, created in the European continent "military superiority" over NATO countries and continue building up their armed forces there.

To put it mildly, these are tendentious misleading assertions. To begin with, the Soviet Union over a number of years is not expanding or building up its armed forces in central Europe, that is in the area about which talks are now held in Vienna.

Moreover, we and our allies persistently offer to the Western side to agree that both sides should assume a direct commitment not to increase their armed forces and armaments in central Europe as long as the Vienna talks are in progress. Unfortunately, Western countries have not accepted our proposal yet and their practical actions go in the opposite direction.

As to "superiority", at the talks in Vienna the sides exchanged official data which showed that no "superiority" or "disproportion" exists. The West and the Warsaw Treaty countries have in central Europe approximately the equal numerical strength of armed forces, around 980 odd thousand from each side.

It stands to reason that this balance is not complete equality. Each side has its own structure of armed forces. In our forces, say, missiles predominate in the land forces, while missiles with nuclear charges predominate in the NATO bloc in the air-force, and so on.

It should be added that Western military and political leaders often repeat the assertion that there exists, in their opinion, the qualitative superiority of the West in armaments. One can ask where there is a logic in the assertions of the same circles about the imaginary "menace from the East"?

On the whole there undoubtedly exists military balance in Europe where the main forces of the two military-political groupings are in a closer confrontation than anywhere else. The question is whether it is necessary to maintain this balance at such a high level as now or whether this level can be lowered without tipping the balance in anyone's favour. We in the Soviet Union are firmly convinced that it can and must be lowered.

As to the global correlation of forces between the biggest powers--the participants in both military-political groupings, that is between the Soviet Union and the United States, a relative parity, that is a balance of strategic forces has formed and is being preserved, as is recognized officially by both sides. It is precisely this parity that lies at the basis of the Soviet-American strategic offensive arms limitation treaty that was concluded in 1972 and the one that is being drafted now.

I can add that the total numerical strength of the Soviet Armed Forces does not constitute any "military threat" for the West, though it is quite enough for striking, if need be, a retaliatory blow at the aggressor be it in the West or in the East. By the way, objective observers, among them those in the American press, are well aware of this and admit this.

Now about our Navy. I must mention, first of all, a simple fact that the Soviet Union has over 40,000 kilometres of sea frontiers. In conditions when NATO countries have powerful offensive means at sea, we must think of proper defenses in this sphere, too. We have created the ocean going fleet that is capable of fulfilling tasks of such defence. This fleet does not surpass for capacity the fleet of Western countries and from the viewpoint of its structure has a clearly defensive nature. It is not accidental, for instance, that we do not have and do not build attack aircraft carriers.

Another favourite theme of those who like to deliberate on "Soviet military menace" are measures for civil defence taken in the USSR. Strange as it may seem, even these measures aimed at ensuring safety of peaceful population in case of war are interpreted by specialists in anti-Soviet slander as a sign of "aggressiveness": The Soviet Union, don't you see, is preparing for "the first strike", hoping to be protected from retaliation by shelters.

One must have, indeed, a pathologically perverted imagination to turn everything topsy-turvy like this. Are there normal people who believe such allegations?

We do not want war nor are we preparing war. But the Soviet people know through their own bitter experience what huge loss of life among the population can be caused by the aggressor's actions, and we hear too often deliberations of the other side about the readiness to deal "powerful, destructive, preventive strikes" etc, not to take any measures of protection. It is only deliberate slanderers that can regard this as preparation for attacking anyone.

The callous quantitative approach to prospects of a nuclear war, according to which a certain percentage of casualties among the civilian population is proclaimed as "acceptable", the approach that is popular in some countries, is alien to us. We are not heartened at all by predictions that can be heard in the West that "only ten per cent" of the world population will perish in a world nuclear war and that this, don't you see, is not so horrible, is not the end of the world. We do not wish any person to be among these "ten per cent."

So far as the Soviet Union is concerned, I repeat, it is not thinking of "striking the first blow." On the contrary, well-known is our official proposal to all participants in the all-European conference, including the U.S.--to conclude an agreement on not being the first to use nuclear weapons against one another. It is also known that NATO countries reject this proposal, making it transparently clear that they are unwilling to give up their plans of striking the first blow at our country. So who is threatening who?

Such is the actual state of affairs.

Let us now turn to the political aspect of the matter.

The Soviet Union is really a mighty state, mighty in the political, economic and military respect. But the Soviet Union is a peaceful state. Its peacefulness stems from the very nature of our society whose supreme goal, proclaimed in the laws and decisions of the highest political bodies, is concern for the steadfast growth of the material wellbeing and cultural standards of people. There is not a single task that we intend to resolve by military means. There is not a single state which we confront with territorial or any other claims fraught with a military clash. Besides, Soviet people, including the Soviet leaders, know very well from their own experience and remember how the face of war looks in our time. The people of the Federal Republic of Germany of the older generation also have an idea of that face and they understand, perhaps better than, say, the people of the United States, the ardent wish of the Soviet people to live in peace.

The main "argument" in the Western reasoning about the notorious "Soviet military threat" is that some sinister intentions are being ascribed to the Soviet Union in virtue of its military capability. An example of such garbling is the talk about the number of hours it will take the Soviet Army to reach the La Manche.

But the Soviet Union has no intention to attack any country whatever, neither in the West nor in the East, in the north or in the south. The Soviet Union has no intention whatever to "conquer" Western Europe. And our General Staff is not working on a schedule for "reaching the La Manche". The framework of Soviet military construction is determined by the limits of the necessary defence. Now, when assessing the USSR's defence needs, one must remember also the geographical situation of our country. The true Soviet intentions are clearly outlined in official party and state documents.

may can also be assessed by the entire moral and political atmosphere in which the Soviet people live and are being brought up. Alien to this atmosphere is the propaganda of militarization, appeals to prepare for war, the build-up of mistrust and hostility to other nations.

The history of the Soviet state offers many examples of its peacefulness. It eloquently speaks also about the true causes and sources of the military threat. It also tells why we have to give serious attention to matters of the country's defence. When in the first days following the October Revolution our state called on all the warring powers to conclude peace, the Western countries replied with a collective hostile intervention. When in the thirties the USSR came out from a lofty international rostrum for collective European security, the reply was the Munich Agreement followed by the Nazi aggression. When, following the rout of the aggressor, the Soviet Union started the rehabilitation of its war-ravaged economy, the West launched the cold war against us and started its atomic weapons blackmail, counting, apparently on that the USSR, weakened by the war, will succumb to external dictate. And when today the Soviet Union puts forth concrete realistic and far-going proposals towards curbing the arms race, towards disarmament, in reply they begin brandishing the neutron bomb.

By the way, anyone familiar with the history of the post war years, will readily recall that the arms race developed according to the principle "action-counteraction": The West made the challenge, the Soviet Union had to take it on. It was this way all throughout, from the first atomic bomb to this day. And, the beginning of every new spiralling of the arms race was invariably accompanied by a new wave of howls about the "Soviet threat".

There is another thing, I would kindly ask the esteemed readers of your paper to recall. It is the United States of America, not we, that created scores of military bases with bomber aircraft and submarines carrying nuclear and other long-range weapons, which stretch in a sinister chain along the borders of the USSR and our allies in the south and in the north, in the west and in the east. I would like to propose that those who are today spreading thought-up fears and hysteria over the USSR's natural defensive measures, as well as those who believe these panic-mongers, to put themselves in their mind's eye at least for a short while, in the Soviet people's shoes. For this country has been surrounded by these bases for several decades now. What would these nervous genetlemen start saying in such a situation, I wonder?

Soviet people have strong nerves. They have not succumbed nor will they ever succumb to panic, but are merely taking the necessary measures towards the defence of the country against the risen threat and are persistently and consistently struggling for lasting peace, for reducing the level of military confrontation, first of all in Europe.

Frankly speaking, it seems to me that those in the West who are now heating up the thought-up campaign of "a Soviet military threat", are actually thinking differently. They are unwilling to reconcile themselves to the evolved approximate equilibrium of the sides' military forces and want to gain superiority. Now, this is a dangerous thing, for such an approach will promote a new unrestrained race in weapons manufacture, and is fraught with military adventures. These people must realise at long last one thing: The Soviet Union had always found an appropriate reply to any military challenge, and surely will find it in the future.

As for the Soviet Union, it believes that an approximate equality and parity is sufficient for defensive needs. We do not set ourselves the goal of achieving military superiority. We know also, that this very concept becomes pointless in the presence of today's huge arsenals of already stockpiled nuclear weapons and means for their delivery.

The Soviet Union stands firmly against an "equilibrium of fear". We stand for an equilibrium of trust. This is why we propose so persistently to deepen detente, to raise the level and enrich the content of international cooperation, to persistently search for an effective road first to end the arms race, and then to disarm.

We are prepared to sign at any moment an agreement in Vienna on reducing the level of the sides' armed forces and armaments in central Europe by five, by ten, by twenty, if you please, fifty percent. But let us do it fairly, so as not to upset the present balance of forces, so as not to benefit just one side to the detriment of the other. Let us implement such steps that are realistic and acceptable to both sides already today, and will not try to utilise the negotiations for achieving unilateral military advantages.

Such is my reply to your question.

Question: What are your personal expectations associated with your visit, recalling also your first visit in 1973?

Answer: I recall my first journey to the Federal Republic, the meetings and talks with statesmen, representatives of the parties, trade unions, business circles with satisfaction.

I hope that this time, too, these favourable impressions will be strengthened still more and, the main thing, that it will be possible to accomplish something useful, essential for both our peoples, for the cause of peace. Permit me in conclusion to heartily greet the readers of your paper and convey good wishes to them and all the citizens of the Federal Republic of Germany.

SOVIET ECONOMIST ASSESSES FRG-USSR ECONOMIC RELATIONS

DW021309Y Moscow in German to Germany 1818 GMT 30 Apr 78 DW

[Commentary by Soviet economic scientist Dr Yuriy Krasnov]

[Excerpts] Typical of the current stage of development of Soviet-West German business relations is not only a rapid increase in the foreign-trade turnover but also the gradual transition to new forms of cooperation, the generosity and the long-term character of the agreement. To cite but one example: The Soviet foreign-trade enterprise Mashimport, the Mannesmann corporation, and the Aeg-Kanis company have concluded a delivery contract in the amount of DM1.5 billion. These two West German companies have already begun delivering 17 complete pump stations for the gas pipeline from Orenburg to the western frontier of the USSR.

A model of cooperation is the construction of an electro-metallurgical combine at Askol in the Soviet Union which is to extract quality steel from iron ore by direct ferroreduction without smelting. Tentatively this enterprise will turn out 5 million tons of metal pellets and 2.7 million tons of rolled material a year. In late 1977 some new contracts were concluded in Cologne in the process of further developing the general agreement. Under this project part of the production is to be exported to the FRG. The new forms of cooperation also include compensation agreements.

The goods deliveries under these contracts are with the scientific-technical and production experience, as well as with the organization of mutually advantageous contacts.

The Salzgitter corporation, for instance, is implementing typical agreements like this with the USSR where they are participating in the construction of a polyethylene plant. The installations delivered and the services rendered by the Salzgitter corporation are remunerated with polyethylene, namely, under a contract with another company, the (?Bohako).

Such agreements offer West German companies the possibility to increase essentially their deliveries of machines, equipment, and know-how in the future. Compensation makes it possible for the Soviet Union to build industrial projects by utilizing West German technologies. After the start of operations the equipment delivered on credit will be paid for with the finished products of the newly built plants, which will also be continued after repayment of the credits.

In 1977 the proportion of the goods delivered on the basis of compensation agreements amounted to more than 13 percent of the mutual goods exchange. The Soviet foreign-trade enterprises have exported as much as 4 billion cubic meters of gas to the Federal Republic. The FRG companies on their part supplied large tubes for a gas pipeline, as I already said, on the basis of the compensation agreements, as well as equipment for chemical plants and other products.

A broad program of cooperation is taking shape in the machine and transport-machine building sector. West German companies actively participate in the construction of the automobile plant at Togliatti town. They also share in the delivery of equipment and know-how for the giant automobile plant on the Kama.

The new stage of cooperation also excels by an acceleration of the scientific-technical exchange. The research potentials of the two countries insure a solid basis for comprehensive relations, allowing them to avoid scientific parallel developments and thus to save labor and funds.

PEKING REMARKS OF UK DEFENSE CHIEF AROUSE WAVE OF PROTEST

British Politicians Indignant

LD0214OOY Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1309 GMT 2 May 78 LD

[Text] London, 2 May--The provocative and inflammatory statement, hostile toward the Soviet Union, made in Peking by visiting N. Cameron, chief of the defense staff of Britain, has aroused a wave of discontent [negodovaniye] and protest in British political and public circles. [Moscow TASS International Serve in Russian at 1309 GMT on 2 May transmits a service message that substitutes "indignation" for "discontent" in the preceding sentence.] According to press reports, N. Cameron's call to unite efforts of NATO military and the PRC in order to oppose the mythical "Soviet threat" "was applauded by his Chinese colleagues." But in the British Isles this call has caused a real political scandal, the London PRESS ASSOCIATION stresses.

Many parliamentarians have called for N. Cameron's immediate resignation. His statement has been described by Labour MP Martin Flannery as "politically quite irresponsible." The guaranteeing of peace in our planet, he said, is too responsible a task to be left to the discretion of generals like the chief of the defense staff of Great Britain.

F. Allaun, deputy chairman of the Labour Party National Executive Committee, pointed out the extreme danger of the irresponsible appeals by the British warrior. With his provocative, bellicose chatter, N. Cameron not only demonstrates his complete scorn for the process of detente--as he stated--but in essence he is increasing the danger of unleashing a nuclear war.

In the words of another Labour MP N. Atkinson, the statement by the chief of defense staff should be viewed primarily as an attempt by apologists for the arms race to receive a steep increase in the military expenditures of the Western countries and to nullify the conclusion of important international agreements aimed at achieving arms control.

The utterances by N. Cameron, as J. Thorpe--a prominent figure in the Liberal Party--stressed, can hardly promote a favorable atmosphere for the special UN General Assembly session on disarmament which will be convened shortly. And the success of this session is of vital importance for the realization of the peoples' hopes for a stable peace.

It is expected that an emergency debate on Cameron's visit to Peking will be held in Parliament's House of Commons within the next few days, at the damand of many MP's. Labor MP J. Ryman has stated that he will raise the question of Cameron's immediate resignation by Parliament.

British foreign secretary. D. Owen has tried to somehow soften Cameron's statement in China. "Cameron's visit," he said, "must be viewed in the context of a considered [obdumanny] attempt to improve relations with China and not as a considered [obdumanny] and provocative step to damage our relations with the Soviet Union." [Moscow TASS International Service in Russian at 1513 GMT on 2 May transmits a service message that deletes the word "considered" from lines two and three of the preceding sentence.]

As the DAILY TELEGRAPH notes, Owen "tried in every way to conceal the complete confusion which Cameron's statements have caused."

Callaghan's Reaction

LD022050Y Moscow TASS in English 2019 GMT 2 May 78 LD

["Storm in the Commons"--TASS headline]

[Text] London, May 2 TASS--The provocative statement of Britain's Chief of the Defence Staff Neil Cameron in Peking during an official visit, unfriendly in regard to the Soviet Union, caused indignation of Labour MPs. Today they bombarded Prime Minister James Callaghan with questions and some Labourites demanded that Cameron be fired. The press reporting their response to Cameron's antiSoviet sally, describes it as a political storm.

This is quite understandable because Neil Cameron, who arrived in Peking in an official capacity representing the British Government, deemed it possible to make an inciting statement which is obviously in contradiction with the nature of Soviet-British relations.

Labourite Frank Allaun said he should be forced to resign "for having increased the danger of a nuclear war." He described Cameron's Peking remarks as "provocative war talks." Statements by the British defense chief were also condemned by another MP, Ian Mikardo.

At the same time Conservative members in the Commons tried to pressure Prime Minister James Callaghan onto the path of worsening relations with the Soviet Union, demanding a statement of unequivocal support for Cameron."

James Callaghan tried to play down his defence chief's remarks stating that they were "unscripted and impromptu." However the prime minister said that Cameron's remarks should not be regarded as "altering, extending, modifying or changing in any way the present relationship between Britain and China and Britain and the Soviet Union." In an answer to Margaret Thatcher, the Conservative leader, Callaghan stated: "I do not want to see our relations with the Soviet Union impared--and that is my view."

PCP CC INVITES SOVIET DELEGATION TO LISBON

Delegation Leaves Moscow

LD021726Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 2 May 78 LD

[Text] Today a delegation of the CPSU led by Dolgikh, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, left Moscow for Lisbon at the invitation of the Portuguese Communist Party Central Committee.

At the airport the delegation was seen off by Ryabov, CPSU Central Committee secretary, Zagladin, CPSU Central Committee candidate member, first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department, and other officials.

Today the delegation arrived in Lisbon.

Dolgikh Comments on Arrival

LD022054Y Moscow TASS in English 2047 GMT 2 May 78 LD

[Text] Lisbon, May 2 TASS--In a statement for the press Vladimir Dolgikh, who arrived here leading a CPSU delegation, noted that the delegation arrived in Lisbon at the invitation of the Portuguese Communist Party CC. This fact alone reflects the deep changes that have taken place in Portugal's life.

Soviet communists, the head of the delegation said, have feelings of friendship and fraternal solidarity with the Portuguese communists who for decades struggled against fascism. In the struggle for the happiness of their people they lost hundreds and thousands of their best sons. The Portuguese communists are making a weighty, constructive contribution to the building today of a new, free and democratic Portugal on the foundations laid by the revolution of April 25. This is why the Portuguese Communist Party enjoys such a high prestige both at home and abroad. This is why our delegation received with great joy the invitation of the PCP CC and arrived today in the capital of Portugal--in the fine city of Lisbon.

We are sure, Vladimir Dolgikh then said, that our visit to your country will serve to further strengthen the fraternal friendship between the CPSU and the PCP. I would like to hope that it will serve also to expand understanding and all-round cooperation between the Soviet Union and Portugal. I take this opportunity to convey from Soviet people expressions of deep respect and feelings of deep friendship for the talented and industrious Portuguese people.

RIGHTISTS REACTIONARY ATTEMPTS DOOMED IN PORTUGAL

LD0214211Y Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 27 Apr 78 p 5 LD

[Article by NOVOSTI political observer Vladimir Yermakov: "The Rightists Are Rushing Into Power"]

[Excerpts] I shall never forget 11 March, when journalistic fate found me in Portugal at the center of the fighting between the supporters of General Spinola and the soldiers of the light artillery regiment loyal to the revolution. I saw the rebels' helicopters attack the barracks of the regiment with missiles, the parachutists--deceived by the officers who told them that it was essential to suppress the hotbed of counter-revolution--go into the attack and how they, disarmed and surrounded by the crowd of people from Lisbon, were herded into trucks and driven away.

That day the commander of the Lisbon garrison stated that he could not guarantee the security of U.S. Ambassador Frank Carlucci, the very Carlucci who has now been appointed deputy director of the CIA but who in those days, obviously, was at the center of a conspiracy against the young Portuguese democracy. At the time the press often returned to this theme, and facts about direct interference by U.S. circles in Portuguese internal affairs in order to reverse the tide of revolution and destroy its main gains frequently became public knowledge. The American services were not alone. Moreover, there existed, in all probability, a united plan of how to bridle the Portuguese working people and how to break the wings of the new Portugal which had not yet grown strong.

But the Portuguese democratic revolution held its ground and stood firm despite the colossal difficulties, for the profound changes which occurred in the economic and social life of the country were hardly reversible. Indeed the revolution not only survived, it also managed to advance. The nationalization of key sectors of industry, the introduction of worker control and self-administration at hundreds of plants and factories abandoned by their owners and finally the agrarian reform and the creation of collective farms on estate lands--all this could not but shake the country to the foundations having lived for centuries in political somnolence. In the cities and villages a stubborn uncompromising class struggle got underway and is continuing between those who want to push Portugal into the past and those who, understanding the present difficulties, still see the only chance of breaking out of the impasse in a socialist path for the country's development. Moreover, such a development is enshrined in the republic's constitution.

Of course, one must not close one's eyes to the fact that a substantial swing to the right has occurred in the country. One must take the facts into account and not view modern Portugal in a rosy light. One must not hide from reality around the corner of a neighboring house. Since 1973 the foreign trade deficit has grown sevenfold and the state debt has increased fivefold. The number of unemployed has reached 1,023,000 (30 percent of the active population), which is a West European record, and in 1977 alone the cost of living leaped by 30 percent!

Such is the result of the policy Portugal calls the "Policy of Capitalist Restoration," which the one-party Socialist government of Mario Soares first pursued and which the present cabinet--which includes, along with the socialists, representatives of the rightwing Social Democratic Center, the party that voted against the constitution in the constituent assembly--is continuing. And the IMF, to which Portugal turned for help, is "demanding," in the words of Minister of Finance and Planning Vitor Constancio, "the adoption of stricter economic measures than at the talks in November 1977."

Yes, Portugal is being asked to tighten its belt still more, to live on starvation rations and to abandon many social measures adopted back at the height of the revolutionary process. In point of fact the IMF, in which the Americans--for good or ill--have the decisive say, wants to assume sovereign right to control Portugal's economy, its finances and its foreign trade and to be a kind of tax collector empowered to control and direct. The IMF terms are so rigorous that even the present ministers, who are used to everything, have not refrained from murmuring. But murmuring on their knees, it is true, for, if you disregard certain secondary details, Portugal's new budget, which was recently ratified by the Assembly of the Republic, reflects almost all the IMF demands. It attests that the complete restoration of capitalism, denationalization, the liquidation of worker control and the restricting of agricultural cooperatives are the basis of the present cabinet's policy. "The Socialist Party leadership," Comrade Alvaro Cunhal, secretary general of the Portuguese Communist Party, has said, "has made it the chief task of its policy not to resolve economic problems but to restore the power of the monopolies." This policy, according to A. Cunhal, has merely exacerbated the difficulties and brought the country to the brink of economic bankruptcy, thereby undermining its national independence.

The intrigues of rightists and overtly fascist forces are particularly noticeable in this situation, under conditions of foreign pressure and unsurmounted economic impasses. It can hardly be doubted that the recent reshuffles within the army, where the highest posts have been taken over by officers closely connected with NATO, would not have taken place without the involvement of the bloc's headquarters. It has become known that mercenaries are being recruited in Britain, Italy, the FRG and France to participate in a possible coup on Portuguese soil. Cause for concern is provided by the return of F. Sa Carneiro--a man of extreme right convictions--to the post of leader of the so-called "Social Democratic" Party, as well as by reports that this party in ends to conclude an alliance with fascist forces and with all supporters of Caetano and Salazar and to seek--if not by legal then by other means--the liquidation of all democratic achievements. "Reaction," A Cunhal emphasized, "is conducting a broad and dangerous campaign aimed at debarring the armed forces from defending the constitution, seizing political power and destroying Portuguese democracy."

Portugal is living through a complex period, when the democratic forces, primarily the communists, are having to defend what has been achieved in a stubborn struggle. And although this struggle is very hard, it attests that democracy has put down deep roots. Portugal will never again be as it was before that spring day on 25 April 1974. The changes which have occurred have left their mark not only on its past but also on its present and future. Many people want to turn up the remaining carnations of the revolution, but this is a hopeless venture. Portugal has changed, and the greatest credit for this probably goes to the captains of 25 April, who paved the way to the future with their tanks--that path upon which the people have firmly entered and from which they do not intend to depart.

PAPER CHASTIZES CANADIAN MINISTER FOR CIVIL RIGHTS REMARKS

AU022050Y Kiev RADYANSKA UKRAINA in Ukrainian 28 Apr 78 p 4 AU

[V. Timofeychuk article: "In Whose Interests?"]

[Text] The process of international detente has now become fixed in international life. The Soviet Union, the other countries of the socialist community and all the world's progressive and peace-loving forces are doing their utmost to consolidate it, to make it irreversible and to supplement political detente with military detente.

The recent Belgrade meeting of the countries participating in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe manifested the determination of European peoples to continue along the path initiated in Helsinki.

However, the efforts aimed at promoting international cooperation and at strengthening peace in the world are meeting reactionary opposition. While trying to hinder development of detente, militant imperialist circles are calling for intensified pressure on socialist countries, interference in their internal affairs, and are leading the world back to "cold war" times, to confrontation and to further arms build up.

Unfortunately, this dangerous path is sometimes being taken by individual statesmen and officials in Western countries. This is the ignoble pursuit recently chosen by Norman Cafik who has been appointed a minister in the Canadian Government. Instead of devoting his efforts and energies to the development of ethnic groups living in Canada, which should be his actual job, he has been carried away by quite different matters which are far removed from Canadian interests...

To please some circles, N. Cafik made a number of public statements containing gross anti-Soviet fabrications and sallies. The essence of his statements is mainly the allegation that civil rights and freedoms are being "violated" in the USSR, particularly in the Ukraine. The Canadian minister has come out in defense of political renegades brought to account or sentenced under Soviet law for criminal offenses. In his irresponsible expatations N. Cafik did not stop short of giving vent to open hostility for the Soviet Ukraine. "We are unable, we lack the means and possibilities necessary to come out for the liberation of the Ukrainian people by the strength of arms," he twaddled at the anti-Soviet gatherings of Ukrainian nationalists. "But we can and should act in one single direction to promote freedoms among all peoples around the world." Showing a "moving" solicitude indeed for the Ukrainian people's future, N. Cafik asserted the "duty" to come out "in defense of the Ukraine."

But let us take the liberty of asking the minister from whom or from what would he like to liberate the Soviet Ukraine's people? Even if Mr. Cafik does not like the social system of the Soviet state, he must not forget the common truth that every people resolves for itself how it should live. The Ukrainian people took this decision more than 60 years ago when they voted, with weapons in their hands, for a life without exploiters, for socialism. In the fraternal alliance with the Great Russian and other peoples of the USSR, they created, for the first time in history, their sovereign socialist state and attained unprecedented peaks in economic, scientific and cultural development. The active and creative discussion on and the warm approval of the new USSR and Ukrainian SSR constitutions provided further proof of their firm determination to continue, hand in hand with all peoples of the Soviet Union, along the path of creating a new human civilization.

And if one deals with civil rights and freedoms, it is precisely socialism that insured them equality to the fullest extent for all members of society. These rights and freedoms are guaranteed under the Soviet Constitution--the fundamental law of our state.

Certainly, some people are uneasy about the fact that our laws do not allow abuse of the rights granted, to use them against the interests of society, of the state and of the rights of other citizens. But this is only natural. As the spokesman of the will and interests of the workers, peasantry, intelligentsia, of the working people of all nations and nationalities in the country, our Soviet all-people's state defends their socialist achievements.

Let our critics abroad not be hypocrites: If they have a closer look at the laws binding in their own countries, they will find quite a few clauses insuring the defense of their political and socioeconomic systems.

It is also indisputable that the Soviet legislation is fully in line with the general UN Charter on Human Rights and other international pacts in the field of civil rights and freedoms. For this reason Mr Cafik would be better advised not to assume the role of a judge with regard to others but rather to direct his activity at minding his own country's affairs.

In an attempt to justify his anti-Soviet statements, N. Cafik alludes to the "demands" of the Canadians who are allegedly very emotionally involved in these issues. Who are those circles whose interests N. Cafik so zealously defends? They are participants in anti-Soviet mobs whom he is addressing and whose support he is soliciting by every means. Those mobs include the remnants of the White-emigree, bourgeois nationalist counter-revolution thrown out by the revolutionary masses of Russia and the Ukraine into the dustbin of history in 1917, Hitlerite collaborators and members of the gangs of the organization of Ukrainian nationalists, notorious for their retributions against the Ukraine's peaceful population, war criminals who fled across the ocean from the just punishment of the people, and those who simply have gone astray being poisoned by bourgeois nationalist slanders picked up by the muddy waves of anti-Soviet and anticommunist propaganda.

Representatives of those precise circles made up N. Cafik's audience in Winnipeg when he addressed the congress of the so-called committee of Canadian Ukrainians, an organization that laid the crazy ideas of the "liberation" of the Ukraine in its foundation the very day it was set up. The same elements gathered in a Toronto hall to "remember" the anti-people affairs of the Bourgeois Central Council [RADA] which died under the blows of the revolution 60 years ago, and to listen to further anti-Soviet exercises by their gang leaders and, in addition, by N. Cafik.

Blinded by anti-Sovietism and by hatred for the Soviet Ukraine, the circles mentioned previously are an obidient instrument of imperialism in the struggle against the USSR and other socialist countries. Pretending to be the defenders of human rights and freedoms, they are making propaganda noise at sentences passed by Soviet courts against criminal delinquents. They are slandering Soviet reality. They are alleging that international detente is "harmful" and "dangerous" for people. They are trying to forbid Canadian Ukrainians from having cultural and other contacts with the Soviet Ukraine and they are actively calling not only for a "cold" war but also for...the "hot", atomic one. Remarkable for its particular zeal is the bandit would-be newspaper HOMIN UKRAINY whose editor, A. Vodriy, addressed the above mentioned mob in Toronto in addition to N. Cafik. Even if it is strange, their voices resounded in unison.

While accepting the ignoble role of propagandist and defender of the opinions of anti-Soviet emigree circles, N. Cafik refuses to see that the broad masses of the Canadians, including Canadians of Ukrainian descent, do not share these positions. Objectively assessing Soviet reality, they give tribute to the historic achievements of the Soviet people, come out for developing neighborly Soviet-Canadian relations and aspire to make their contribution toward deepening mutual understanding and friendship between the peoples of the two countries. The Soviet people sincerely rejoice at these noble aspirations of their northern neighbors and return them. The manifestation of the public will of neighborhood between the two countries can be seen in particular in sisterly relations between Lvov and Winnipeg, Odessa and Vancouver and in cooperation established between the Chernovtsy and Saskatchewan universities. A striking confirmation of the growing good will lies in daily cultural contacts between the public of the Soviet Ukraine and Canadian Ukrainians.

The Ukraine's public, like all the Soviet people, strives to further strengthen and expand neighborly and friendly relations and cultural exchanges with the Canadian partners and thus to promote the cause of detente and to consolidate peace in the world. For this reason the Canadian minister's hostile attacks cannot but cause its regret and condemnation. If Mr Cafik expects to boost his prestige in this way he is deeply mistaken because the affairs that go against the interests of people have never added to anyone's good reputation.

Canada has ethnic groups originating among our country's people and this objective fact has great potential possibilities inherent in it to bring people closer and not to drive them apart. This important factor can and should serve not the interests of those opposing detente, but to strengthen friendship and cooperation between the peoples of the USSR and Canada.

NATO EXERCISES BEGIN IN WESTERN MEDITERRANEAN

LD021938Y Moscow TASS in English 1829 GMT 2 May 78 LD

[Text] Lisbon, May 2 TASS--The NATO military have launched another military demonstration in the western Mediterranean and the Atlantic Ocean. A communique of the Portuguese Armed Forces, published here, announces the beginning today of the bloc's major naval and air-force exercises at the approaches to the Gibraltar Straits. Taking part in the maneouvres, the communique says, are 11 thousand men and officers of the USA, Britain, the FRG, Italy, the Netherlands and Portugal, as well as military aircraft and warships.

SQUADRON OF NATO WARSHIPS VISITS MARSEILLES

LD291619Y Moscow TASS in English 1014 GMT 29 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Paris, April 29, TASS--A squadron of warships of the NATO navy in the Mediterranean have cast anchor in Marseilles, and will stay there till May 2.

The squadron includes warships of the United States, Britain, Italy, Greece and Turkey.

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

POLICIES OF U.S., EGYPT DEEPEN MIDEAST CRISIS

LD262056Y Moscow TASS English 1915 GMT 26 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, April 26, TASS--The U.S.'s departure from the joint Soviet-American statement on the [Middle] East and the capitulatory policy of A.R.E. President as-Sadat not only deepen the crisis, not only prolong it, but also encourage the forces threatening the world with a new military conflagration, points out IZVESTIYA's political commentator Vladimir Kudryavtsev.

Israel has become still more arrogant in its aggressive policy, the commentator writes. Its terms presented to Egypt have become tougher, more intransigent and actually boil down to the demand for As-Sadat's utter capitulation. Moreover, it is counting on Egypt to drag along the other Arab countries into the morass of capitulation. Israel, formerly demanding a correction of the 1967 borders, today has no intention whatever of relinquishing the Arab lands it occupied, including the West Bank of the Jordan and the Gaza Strip. Now Israel has perpetrated armed aggression in south Lebanon, again counting on retaining in its hands something of the captured Lebanese territories. The Israeli ruling circles make no bones about their goal, this time supported by a Knesset decision, to perpetrate the physical extermination of the Palestinians.

Yet even this is not all. As-Sadat's policy, the article says, has dealt a blow at the antizionist and antiimperialist unity of Arab countries, divided them and thereby weakened the front of struggle to eliminate the consequences of the 1967 Israeli aggression. It gave heart to the Arab reactionaries, who not only claim a leading role in the Middle East, but act as agents of imperialism in the Horn of Africa and around the Red Sea, as well as in Africa at large. The only way towards a just and lasting Middle East settlement in the interests of the Arab countries' national independence and towards averting the looming threat of imperialism and Zionism, the commentator writes, lies through a comprehensive settlement involving all the sides and all the questions concerned, as is clearly and unambiguously pointed out in the joint Soviet-American statement on the Middle East. [The Kudryavtsev article did not appear in either the 26 or 27 April morning editions of IZVESTIYA]

PLO OFFICIAL DENIES TIES WITH ITALIAN TERRORISTS

LD022024Y Moscow TASS in English 1900 GMT 2 May 78 LD

[Text] Rome, May 2 TASS--The paper UNITA published an interview with a member of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization 'Abd ar-Rahim Ahmed, who flatly rejected assertions that appeared of late in the press of some countries alleging the existence of ties between the Palestine resistance movement's organizations and terrorist groupings operating in Italy and other countries. It is our principled position, 'Abd Ahmed said, to wage irreconcilable struggle against terrorism. The PLO has purged its ranks from all terrorist elements. We believe that standing behind the attempts to associate the PLO with international terrorist organizations are the CIA and Israeli secret services, which in this manner wage war against the Palestine people and its sole legitimate representative--the PLO. These maneouvres are aimed at disorienting public opinion, distracting attention from the true goals of the terrorists. The PLO, its spokesman stressed, deems itself in duty bound to struggle against terrorism not only because it is alien to its methods, but also because our organization is interested in maintaining a correct image of the struggle of the Palestine people, interested in the support for and solidarity with this struggle by the democratic forces of the whole world. Our "No" to terrorism, [word indistinct] is a firm and principled "No".

ALL-ARAB CONGRESS OPPOSES IMPERIALIST MACHINATIONS

LD022235Y Moscow TASS in English 2105 GMT 2 May 78 LD

[Text] Tripoli, May 2, TASS--Representatives of public and political organizations of many Arab countries, leaders of national liberation movements took part in a session of the permanent secretariat of the all-Arab people's congress here. They unanimously approved a resolution in support of the just (?struggle) of the national-patriotic forces of Lebanon and the [word indistinct] resistance movement against the Israeli aggression, against the machinations of international imperialism and Arab reaction.

The resolution stresses the need for the unity of all the progressive forces of the Arab world and protests against the manoeuvres by the U.S. and other imperialist countries seeking a Middle East "settlement" to the detriment of the national interests of the Palestine Arab people, seeking to strengthen the positions of Western monopolies and split the Arab national liberation movement, to thwart progressive socio-economic reforms taking place in a number of Arab countries.

The permanent secretariat of the all-Arab people's congress firmly condemned the defeatest course of the Egyptian leadership towards a separate deal with Israel and stressed that As-Sadat's actions help to strengthen the forces of imperialism and reaction in the Middle East. The resolution protests against the repressions to which progressive forces of Egypt are subjected and reiterates solidarity with the Egyptian patriots coming out (?against) [words indistinct] regime.

The secretariat expressed deep concern over the developments in Chad and demanded an immediate end to France's military interference in the internal affairs of that sovereign French state.

Session participants appealed to the Arab peoples to strengthen and develop cooperation with the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community.

TUNISIAN PRESS CRITICIZES U.S. SUPPORT FOR ISRAEL

LD030856Y Moscow TASS in English 0830 GMT 3 May 78 LD

[Text] Tunis, May 3, TASS--The Tunisian press strongly criticizes the U.S. line of all-round support for the Israeli aggressors. U.S. policy in the Middle East, the newspaper AL-SABAH notes in particular, does not enjoy the trust of the Arabs. This policy is a source of concern and alarm for some Arab countries, AL-SABAH stresses, and strengthens the conviction of the others that the American administration is unable to achieve a just settlement of the Middle East problem. The newspaper L'ACTION notes the tremendous gap between the solemn promises and declarations of the U.S. administration and its day-to-day practices.

BRIEFS

SPORTS AGREEMENT WITH SYRIA--Moscow, April 25, TASS--An agreement on the principles of cooperation in sports and a protocol on relations in this domain between the physical culture and sports committee under the Council of Ministers of the USSR and the [illegible] sports federation of the Syrian Arab Republic for 1978-1979 was signed today at the sports committee. They provide for an exchange of delegations in different sports to take part in bilateral meets and international competitions and also for the exchange of specialists and scientific workers in the sphere of physical culture. [Moscow TASS in English 2040 GMT 25 Apr 78 LD]

REPORTAGE ON SITUATION IN AFGHANISTAN

Ruler's Property To Be Nationalized

LD031220Y Moscow TASS in English 1153 GMT 3 May 78 LD

[Text] Kabul, May 3, TASS--A meeting of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan was held here under the chairmanship of Head of State and Prime Minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Nur Mohammed Taraki. According to a report of the Kabul Radio, the meeting decided to confiscate and then nationalise the whole movable and immovable property, which earlier belonged to members of the Nadir Shakh dynasty, which ruled the country. This property now belongs to the Afgan working people, the report notes.

As the BAKHTAR AGENCY reported, thousands of inhabitants in Herat and Paktaia provinces--delegations of the peasants, workers, clergy and Afgan tribes visited representatives of the new authorities and declared their support for the activity of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

Public Welcome for Revolutionary Council

LD022026Y Moscow TASS in English 1820 GMT 2 May 78 LD

[Text] Kabul, May 2, TASS--According to Kabul Radio, meetings of the patriotically-minded population take place all over the country. Workers, peasants, students support the establishment of the democratic republic in the country. Residents of the provinces warmly welcome representatives of the Revolutionary Council who have taken up their duties in the localities.

India Recognizes Government

LD021730Y Moscow TASS in English 1644 GMT 2 May 78 LD

[Text] Kabul, May 2, TASS--It has been announced here that a number of states have extended official recognition to the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. In particular, the Indian ambassador in Afghanistan presented the chairman of the Revolutionary Council, head of state and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Nur Mohammad Taraki a note of his government recognizing the democratic republic proclaimed two days ago. The note says that India will bend every effort towards the further strengthening of friendship and cooperation with Afghanistan.

INDIAN PAPER PRAISES SOVIET-INDIAN COOPERATION

LD030900Y Moscow TASS in English 0832 GMT 3 May 78 LD

[Text] Delhi, May 3, TASS--India and the USSR are broadening and deepening mutually beneficial cooperation for the good of the peoples of both countries, the newspaper INDIAN EXPRESS notes. At present, India is the Soviet Union's biggest trade partner among the developing countries. New prospects for the development of multilateral ties were outlined at the fourth session of the Soviet-Indian Intergovernmental Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation held in Delhi in March. Both states strive to find new fields and forms of cooperation, exchange experience on an even wider scale, for joint cooperation with third countries, the INDIAN EXPRESS stresses.

COMMENTATOR NOTES SOVIET ASSISTANCE TO SOUTHERN VIETNAM

OW020824Y Moscow in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1000 GMT 30 Apr 78 OW

[Lensov commentary]

[Text] Dear listeners: First of all, I extend my greetings to you on the occasion of your victory day--the third anniversary of southern Vietnam's complete liberation. Recently many meetings have been held in our country to greet your festive day. I participated in some of these meetings and can tell you that millions of Soviet people consider your festive day as their own.

Over the past 3 years, the Soviet people have been very concerned about the socialist transformation process in southern Vietnam and the process of stabilizing the peaceful new life there. We well understand that southern Vietnam faces many difficult tasks since its complete liberation. However, facts show that these facts have been thoroughly and effectively carried out over the past 3 years.

Soviet newspapers have often carried articles on how Vietnam is restoring production at the Bien Hoa industrial complex, building new economic zones, transforming the economy and so forth. Soviet television and movie houses have shown documentaries and famous Soviet writers and political commentators have written books about the changes in the people's life in southern Vietnam. Comrade Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, recently stressed that the CPSU strictly supports the VCP's policy of transforming Vietnam into a prosperous socialist country. The Soviet Union has continued to assist fraternal Vietnam in developing its socialist economy.

Dear listeners: I would like to cite some examples of Soviet assistance. Following southern Vietnam's complete liberation, Soviet vessels were the first to bring goods into Vietnam through the ports of Da Nang and Saigon. Other examples include the manufacture by some 40 Soviet factories of equipment to help Vietnam restore the reunification railway. Even southern Vietnam's farmers have appreciated Soviet tractors made in Belorussia. Those tractors have been sent to Vietnam for a long time. Over the past 3 years, hundreds of Vietnamese cadres who have graduated from Soviet schools have worked in southern Vietnam. We previously reported that some Soviet colleges were awarded Vietnam's friendship order for their training of Vietnamese cadres. I must also cite the sisterhood between Leningrad and Ho Chi Minh City, a sisterhood between a city evoking Lenin's life and achievements and a city named for President Ho Chi Minh, the first Vietnamese communist.

Dear listeners: Over the past 3 years, many Soviet delegations have visited southern Vietnam. Our country has also warmly welcomed delegations of southern Vietnam's glorious workers. All of them talked about the Soviet people's profound friendship toward the Vietnamese people and expressed thanks to the Soviet friends for their assistance to Vietnam.

Dear friends: Today is a festive day for both our peoples. While celebrating the third anniversary of Vietnam's victory day the Soviet people pledge that they will continue to share your worries and work and will provide you the necessary assistance so that you will be able to effectively discharge the great tasks set forth by the Fourth VCP Congress.

MONGOLIAN DEPUTY PREMIER MAYDAR DEPARTS MOSCOW FOR HOME

LD030725Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Apr 78 p 4 LD

[Text] TASS--On 28 April, D. Maydar, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the Mongolian Council of Ministers, who headed the Mongolian Government delegation to the 16th session of the Soviet-Mongolian Intergovernmental Commission on Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation, left Moscow for home.

D. Maydar was seen off at the airport by I.V. Arkhipov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and others.

GENERAL KURKOTKIN ATTENDS DPRK EMBASSY FILM ON KPA

LD021015Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 26 Apr 78 p 4 LD

[Our correspondent report: "At the DPRK Embassy"]

[Text] On 25 April, Snr Col Yi Yang-il, military attache to the DPRK Embassy, presented a film to mark the founding of the Korean People's Army.

The film was attended by Army General S.K. Kurkotkin, USSR deputy defense minister, and other Soviet generals and officers.

Kim Chae-pong, DPRK ambassador to the USSR, was present.

Military, naval and air attaches accredited to the embassies of foreign countries in the USSR were also among those present.

KANEMARU ORDERS MILITARY EQUIPMENT, TROOP INCREASE

LD021222Y Moscow TASS in English 1057 GMT 2 May 78 LD

[Text] Tokyo, May 2, TASS--S. Kanemaru, the chief of the Defense Agency of Japan, instructed the committee of chiefs of staffs to equip the Self-Defense Forces with new military equipment and to increase their numerical strength. An airborne early warning system will be created in the Japanese air forces in the next financial year in accordance with these directives. A tank division and mechanized brigade will be formed in the land forces in the 1980 financial year.

VARIATIONS TO TASS ANNOUNCEMENT OF KAL CREW'S RELEASE

The following variations to the item entitled "TASS Announcement Reviews KAL Crew's Release From USSR," published in the 1 May Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page M 1, are supplied by the 30 April PRAVDA, p 4:

Paragraph four, line one reads in PRAVDA...and the navigator have fully admitted their guilt in violating the USSR's airspace and...rewording.

Paragraph four, line three reads...obey these orders. In admitting their guilt before Soviet law, the...rewording.

MEXICAN PRESIDENT LOPEZ PORTILLO TO VISIT USSR MID-MAY

LD021717Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1635 GMT 2 May 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, 2 May--Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo will pay an official visit to the Soviet Union in mid-May at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Soviet Government, it has been announced here.

RIGHTWING 'SUBVERSIVE' ACTIVITY INCREASES IN PANAMA

LD202214Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1606 GMT 29 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Panama, 29 April--The subversive activity of the rightwing forces, whose tone is being set by the bourgeois parties and the businessmen, industrialists and Latifundists who have returned to the country, is increasing in Panama. Some of them fled from Panama in 1968 after Omar Torrijos came to power and others were expelled from the country for economic sabotage and other hostile activity.

Recently chief of government General O. Torrijos, in an appeal to the people on the occasion of the ratification of the Panama Canal treaties, stated that conditions for the legalization of the traditional bourgeois parties and for the return of political exiles had been created in the country. After their return, the first group of former political exiles again made attacks on the government, accusing it of "violating democracy" and adopting a "conciliatory position" with regard to the treaties signed with the United States.

At a press conference here they rejected the new Panama Canal treaties and demanded that a second plebiscite be held in the country.

At this press conference (Carlos Gonzales de la Lastra), former president of the Panama Employers Association, industrialists Robert Eisenmann and (Alven Vieden), Alberto Giro[illegible] Guardia owner of the "Impacto" radio station, which has been banned by the authorities, and others called on their supporters to form a political alliance. They demanded the replacement of the Panamanian National Chamber of Deputies with the so-called "Constitutional Assembly" which had functioned up to 1968 and which represented merely the interests of the Latifundists and bankers. As the newspaper CRITICA says, the rightwing forces political platform is devoid of any kind of positive proposals to improve the country's socioeconomic situation or the decolonization of the Canal Zone.

VARIATIONS ON CASTRO, MENGISTU ON INTERNATIONALIST AID

The following variations to the item "Castro, Mengistu Hail Cuban Internationalist Aid at Rally," published in the Latin American & Caribbean section of the 28 Apr Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, N 1, are supplied by PRAVDA 28 Apr and KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 28 Apr, under the title "Solidarity of Two Revolutions":

In paragraph two, line nineteen, PRAVDA omits ... It must be ... through end of paragraph.

In paragraph two, line twenty, KRASHAYA ZVEZDA omits ... at the same ... through end of paragraph.

In the last paragraph, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA omits the entire last sentence, ... The program which ... through the end of the paragraph.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA EDITORIAL VIEWS SIGNIFICANCE OF MAY DAY

LD0912477Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 28 Apr 78 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "Loved by the People"]

[Text] The eve of the May Day holiday has been marked by great and important events in the life of the Soviet motherland. City and village workers have achieved new successes in communist building and in socialist competition for the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the targets of the third year of the 5-year plan. Tremendous enthusiasm was generated among the Soviet people by the trip of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, to Siberia and the Far East, and his brilliant and penetrating speech at the 18th Komsomol Congress. The Soviet people are receiving new inspiration and creative energy in familiarizing themselves with L.I. Brezhnev's recollections "Malaya Zemlya" and "Rebirth."

It is with a feeling of legitimate pride that the working people of our country view the achievements of the heroic working class, kolkhoz peasantry and intelligentsia. The same feeling is evoked by the military achievements of the troops of the Soviet Armed Forces, which are on watch over communist creativity and the security of their dear fatherland.

"During my trip to the east," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said at the 18th Komsomol Congress, "I familiarized myself with the way in which the defense of our borders is organized and with the people who carry out their difficult service there--with the glorious servicemen of our Army, Navy and Border Troops. I shall say one thing, comrades: Our motherland's borders are reliably protected against any eventuality, and its defense is in experienced loyal hands. And I can assure you that the young people of this Soviet land who are protecting its peace and calm have everything necessary to fulfill their lofty mission with honor."

For more than 60 years this lofty mission has been worthily fulfilled by the Army of the world's first worker-peasant state--an army of a new, socialist kind, created by the great Lenin and the Communist Party. It has no other aim than defending the people's interests. It has been raised in the spirit of profound loyalty to the socialist motherland and the ideas of internationalism and people's friendship. The Soviet Army differs from bourgeois armies precisely in this respect. It is precisely for this that the Soviet people love their Army and are proud of it.

The Great Patriotic War confirmed with particular force the permanency of the bonds uniting our Army and people. In those lean years the party slogan "Everything for the Front, Everything for Victory!" became the law of life of the Soviet people. Urban and rural workers did what seemed impossible to insure that our Army and Navy stood firm and were victorious. "With our own hands we lovingly and carefully forged weapons for you," the working people of the Urals wrote to their fellow countrymen in the Army. "We worked on them day and night. In this fusion lie our most cherished and ardent thoughts about the glorious hour of our total victory.... carry this our will and this our order into the fiery battles with you." The people's great love and support increased the strength of our Army and Navy tenfold. And in the face of this strength the enemy did not and could not hold its ground.

Soon after the May Day festivities the Soviet people and our friends abroad will mark the 33d anniversary of the victory over fascist Germany. For one-third of a century now we have lived in conditions of peace. The land of soviets, its foreign policy, the working people of our motherland and its armed defenders have made a tremendous contribution to this historic gain.

However, forces exist and are actively operating in the imperialist camp that are trying to wreck the process of detente, whip up the arms race, create new types of lethal weapons and strengthen aggressive blocs. In these conditions the Communist Party is paying particular attention to the defense capability of the Soviet state. It is concerned to insure that our Army and Navy have at their disposal all they need to fulfill their duty to the people. Such is the will of millions of Soviet people, who see in their dear Army a powerful means of containing the aggressive forces and preserving world peace.

The defense of the socialist fatherland is defined in the USSR Constitution as one of the most important functions of the state and as the affair of the entire people. Through inspired labor in all sectors of communist building, the Soviet people are strengthening and developing the economic, and consequently, defense might of the country and creating the sociopolitical and spiritual prerequisites to steadily raise the combat might of the armed forces. Every labor collective, school and family are making a contribution to insuring the security of the motherland and educating worthy recruits for the Army and Navy.

The nationwide concern and love for the Soviet Army is graphically expressed in the great fruitful patriotic work of our glorious Lenin Komsomol, in the broad patronage of our troops by figures of culture, science and art and in the mass defense work of volunteer societies assisting the Army, Air Force and Navy. Year in and year out the ties between troop collectives and local soviets, party, Komsomol organizations and workers of industrial enterprises, sites, kolkhozes, sovkhozes and educational institutions, grow stronger.

The streams of young citizens of the country setting out to serve under the combat banners of the heroic USSR Armed Forces are a vivid demonstration of the unity of the Army and people. Soviet people are grateful to our Army for being a remarkable school of education. Youths tempered in the Army and Navy prove to be excellent in peaceful labor and are renowned throughout the endless expanses of the motherland, including Siberia and the Far East, where their young, skillful hands are especially needed.

Encircled by the party's fatherly concern and by the respect and love of the entire people, the servicemen of the Soviet Army and Navy see their sacred duty and honorable pledge in vigilantly and reliably protecting the great gains of socialism in close formation with the armies of the socialist community countries. In these spring days their efforts are aimed at successfully completing the winter study period, unconditionally fulfilling their pledges in socialist building and using their foremost experience to further increase the efficiency and quality of study.

The Soviet people can rest assured that our glorious armed forces, closely rallied around Lenin's party, are on constant combat alert guaranteeing the immediate repulse of any aggressor.

Long live the brilliant USSR Armed Forces--the reliable guard of the Soviet people's peaceful labor and the bulwark of world peace!

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

RADIO CARRIES AGRICULTURE REPORTS FOR 1-2 MAY

LD030453 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1000 GMT on 1 May reports that the sowing of barley and other spring crops has been completed on about one-third of the allotted area in Saratovskaya Oblast (RSFSR).

At 0500 GMT on 2 May the radio reports that the sowing of sugar beets is nearing completion in Kurskaya Oblast (RSFSR). The crop occupies about 200,000 hectares, the report adds. The same broadcast says that the sowing of spring crops is in progress in Mariyskaya ASSR. It reports that the weather is unfavorable, but no time is being lost despite the weather. The report also mentions that spring crop sowing is proceeding on schedule in in Mordovskaya ASSR despite difficult weather conditions. It says that almost 80 percent of early grain and pulse crops have now been sown in Mordovskaya, and that the mass sowing of potatos and sugar beets is under way.

At 0900 GMT the radio carries a report on the progress of the sowing campaign in the Non-Chernozem Zone by Agronomist Zabaznyy. Zabaznyy says that the unpredictable spring weather has held up fieldwork, and that many farms have had to revise their schedules. He also says that in a number of areas the winter crops have turned out feeble and thin, but that farmers are working with scientists to care for them by harrowing and top dressing with nitrous and phosphoro-potash fertilizers. He also reports that barley is being sown on fields with a sparse winter crop, and that barley and peas are being sown in those areas where winter crops failed to survive.

At 1200 GMT the radio reports that the sowing of corn has been completed in Khersonskaya Oblast (Ukraine).

PRAVDA ON NEED FOR ECONOMY, THRIFT IN AGRICULTURE

LD021221Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Apr 78 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "Thrift"]

[Excerpts] The tasks of the further development of the national economy set by the 25th CPSU Congress make it incumbent on everyone to preserve and augment socialist property--the basis of our country's economic system. In his speech at the 18th Komsomol Congress, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said that an indispensable condition of the successful struggle for efficiency and quality consists in "...making a thrifty attitude toward the material valuables belonging to the people the first law of the life and labor of Soviet people; persistently seeking out more and more methods of eliminating unproductive expenditure."

The generalization and dissemination of the experience of leading workers are an important condition of increased production efficiency, tighter economy and fewer production losses. But do people always display a high sense of responsibility for the introduction of the best work methods and have channels of unproductive expenditure be closed everywhere? Instances of mismanagement of the people's property are not infrequent. There is substantial overconsumption of fuel in some parts of Azerbaijan, Armenia and Turkmenia, for example. In Samarkandskaya and Syrdarinskaya oblasts, people's controllers and Gosselkhnadzor personnel have uncovered instances of machinery being put out of action [razukomplektovaniye mashin] and violation of the rules governing the storage and writing-off of equipment. These phenomena cannot be tolerated. Party committees and agricultural organs must make a principled assessment of every instances of negligent storage of machinery and uneconomical expenditure of fuel and call the culprits strictly to account.

Agricultural specialists have an important role to play in the struggle for economy and thrift. Their direct duty is to seek to increase production by improving the structure of sown areas, improving crop rotations, making more rational use of land and equipment, reliably storing and skillfully applying fertilizers, and improving seed quality. However, in a number of places agronomists and animal experts are doing a poor job of dealing with questions of production efficiency, controlling expenditure of financial and material resources and observing technological and agrotechnical requirements; this has a negative effect on farm profitability. Last year, for example, many kolkhozes failed to obtain the planned revenue because of a production shortfall and increase in the prime cost of produce, and they had a loss at the end of the year. Party, soviet and economic organs must take a closer look at the production and financial activity of kolkhozes and sovkhozes and instill a higher sense of responsibility for observing economy measures in the leaders and specialists. It is important to improve the system of planning and management of production, make wider use of progressive forms and methods of production organization, and make skillful use of material and moral incentives to thrift, which will make it possible to increase output while expending as little labor and as few resources as possible.

Practice shows that strengthening the regime of thrift and reducing the prime cost of output can be achieved only on the basis of the strictest discipline and high-standard organization. Party committees, relying on the creative initiative of leading workers and enlisting the active services of People's Control groups, quality offices and the "Komsomol searchlight," have the job of helping rural workers eradicate all instances of wastage and unproductive expenditure.

The crucial tasks set before farmers by the 25th CPSU Congress require efficient and purposeful work on the part of rural party organizations. Their paramount duty is to head competition for model fieldwork, for a big harvest, for economy and thrift. It is very important that competition results be regularly summed up and that graingrowers and livestock raisers be given all-round support in fulfilling socialist pledges adopted in the third year of the 5-year plan.

Workers of fields and farmsteads have adopted the following CPSU Central Committee May Day slogan as a guide to action:

"Agricultural working people! Struggle to improve agricultural production efficiency and the fertility of the land! Make better use of equipment, fertilizers and all material resources! Seek the maximum return on every ruble invested!"

SELSKAYA ZHIZN ON STATE OF CROP SOWING TO 24 APR

LD021347Y Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 27 Apr 78 p 1 LD

[N. Osychkin agricultural review: "Rhythm of Sowing"]

[Text] Our great motherland is moving toward May Day. Rural workers are trying to commemorate it with new achievements in fieldwork. In response to the instructions put forward by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev in his speech at the 18th Komsomol Congress--to carry out spring sowing at a high agrotechnical level--young people in rural areas and all cropgrowers are on shock watch, giving their word to gladden our people with a good harvest in the third year of the 5-year plan.

According to the USSR Central Statistical Administration, by 24 April spring crops in kolkhozes, sovkhozes and interfarm enterprises were sown on a spring sowing area of 32 million hectares, which is 22 percent of plan.

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AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

In spite of difficult weather conditions in several regions, the increase in the sown area in a week was 13.6 million hectares. Farms are continuing to take care of winter crops and are resowing and additionally sowing sectors which have suffered.

Fieldwork is taking place in all the union republics. In the RSFSR the limits of sowing have reached the northwest, Volga-Vyatka, Urals and Far East regions. Nearly 2 million hectares are already sown with spring crops in the Non-Chernozem.

The machine operators of the Kuban, Stavropolskiy Kray and the Don are providing an example. In Krasnodarskiy Kray the plan for sowing has been 60 percent fulfilled. Having organized large-scale mechanized complexes and detachments in accordance with the experience of Ipatovskiy Rayon, the kray's kolkhozes and sovkhozes have sown early spring crops in 3-4 days and are now in full swing with the sowing of interrow crops. More than 3,500 collectives have set themselves the goal of gathering 50 quintals of wheat, 75 of corn, 500 of sugar beets, 30 of sunflowers and 500 of vegetables per hectare. The shock work of agricultural workers inspires confidence that these pledges will be fulfilled. Literally every hour counts among the graingrowers of the Don. On the Gigant, sovkhoz machine operators A. Zagorskiy, V. Sotnikov and M. Seleznev sow 22 hectares of interrow crops each in the hours of daylight against a norm of 12.

By the middle of the last third of April, nearly 75 percent of the area allotted to spring crops was sown in Lipetskaya Oblast, and two-thirds in Belgorodskaya, Voronezhskaya and Tambovskaya oblasts. Sowing has taken place on 2.6 million hectares in Volgogradskaya Oblast. The first hundreds of thousands of hectares have been sown with grain crops in Saratovskaya, Ul'yanovskaya and Orenburgskaya oblasts.

In the RSFSR as yet spring crops have only been sown on a little over 15 million hectares--that is, 17 percent of plan. The rate of work is slower than last year.

The cropgrowers of the Ukraine are sowing their ninth million hectares. Many farms in the Kharkov area have completed sowing. This was helped by the efficient working of field complexes.

This year, sovkhozes and kolkhozes of Kazakhstan intend to gather 29-30 million tons of grain. Sowing is taking place there on the third million hectares.

In many places the sowing of corn has begun. In Moldavia, the area of corn will be greater than last year and will reach 400,000 hectares. Competition is underway in the country to obtain 100 quintals of grain from irrigated areas and 50-60 quintals in nonirrigated areas. The farms of Uzbekistan, the Don and the Kuban intend to grow at least 1 million tons of corn grain each.

Sunflowers have been sown on 1.8 million hectares--39 percent of plan. They are being sown in the Northern Caucasus, southern Kazakhstan, and Moldavia. In the Ukraine more than 800,000 hectares have been sown with this crop, which alone will occupy 1.6 million hectares in the republic.

This is an important time on the sugar beet plantations. Sowing is being completed in Krasnodarskiy Kray and several oblasts of the Ukraine. The important work is drawing to a close on farms in Belgorodskaya oblast. Some 2.4 million hectares are occupied by industrial sugar beet alone--65 percent of plan.

Machine operators of many regions are trying to cope with sowing by the beginning of May and to begin care of the plants. Some concern is aroused by slowness in transplanting selected beets for seed. This work has been particularly delayed in Penzenskaya, Ryazanskaya and Orlovskaya oblasts.

Cotton has been sown on 2.8 million hectares, which is 92 percent of plan. At the same time units have begun tilling the plantations. The ricegrowers have also brought their machinery out into the fields. Mass sowing of rice has begun in southern Kazakhstan, where 120,000 hectares are allocated to this crop. Rice seeds have been planted in well-tilled soil on the first thousands of hectares in southern parts of the Ukraine. The rice field in the Kuban will be the biggest ever this year--160,000 hectares. Many units are competing there to obtain 100-quintal yields per hectare.

Flax has been sown on 235,000 hectares--20 percent of plan. The machine operators of Belorussia are striving to carry out this work in 3-4 days. In many republics and oblasts potatoes are being planted and vegetable and melon crops, fodder root crops and annual and perennial grasses are being sown.

The country's cropgrowers are making use of every opportunity to raise the yield of all crops and fulfill the plans and pledges of the third year of the 5-year plan.

RSFSR Sowing Progress

LD021305Y Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 27 Apr 78 p 1 LD

[I. Nivin agricultural review: "In the Reduced Periods"]

[Excerpt] According to the statistics of the RSFSR Central Statistical Administration, by 24 April, the RSFSR kolkhozes and sovkhozes will have sown spring crops on 16 million hectares, including grain crops and leguminous plants on 11.7 million hectares. The farms of North Caucasus are sowing rice, sunflowers and corn. The kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Bryanskaya and Orlovskaya oblasts and Khabarovskiy Kray have begun to plant potatoes. The vegetable growers of the lower Volga are now having hot weather. There are increasing numbers of soil tilling and sowing teams in the fields of Orenburgskaya, Chitinskaya and Magadanskaya oblasts.

SCIENTIST VIEWS DEVELOPMENT OF SPACE TECHNOLOGY

LD022138Y Moscow TASS in English 2057 GMT 2 May 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, May 2 TASS--Very soon, perhaps in the next few decades research and production complexes will be built in terrestrial orbit, [and] metallurgical, engineering and chemical plants will be built there. Productions will appear in outer space, which cannot be organized on the earth in any case, stated Academician Roald Sagdeyev, the director of the Space Research Institute, USSR Academy of Sciences.

The development of space technology, Sagdeyev noted, follows two basic directions. One of them is associated with the utilisation of manned spacecraft and orbital stations, another--with expanding the explorative capacities in the sphere of using pilotless automatic apparatus. Both the former and the latter have their own unquestionable advantages. The task is to ensure clear interaction along both directions and utilise their advantages with maximum effect.

The central task in exploring terrestrial space is the study of the upper atmosphere of the earth, the magnetosphere, [and] solar-terrestrial inter relationships, said Academician Sagdeyev.

Scientists hope to receive in the next decade detailed information on practically all the planets of the solar system. The prospects of extra-atmospheric astronomy are connected first of all with putting large telescopes into orbits on earth satellites. There are still many problems and difficulties, yet it is doubtless that the possibility of building and thoroughly checking the grandiose picture of the evolution of the universe fully justifies the expenditure and the efforts of scientists, stressed Sagdeyev. Studies into matter in extreme states, unthinkable on earth, may result in fundamental discoveries on the frontlines of modern physics, the academician said.

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